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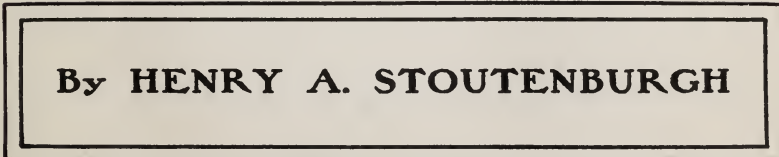
A DOCUMENTARY
H·I·S·T·O·R·Y



of the
Dutch Congregation
of
Oyster Bay
Queens County
Island of Nassau
(Now Long Island)



"Het Nederduitsche Gemeente"



By **HENRY A. STOUTENBURGH**

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BY
HENRY A. STOUTENBURGH.

NOTE.—While collecting these records, the compiler acquired many items of family genealogy seemingly too valuable to be omitted, and they are included although not of the Dutch Congregation.

The Knickerbocker Press, New York

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Secular.

SUCCOO'S WIGWAM.

THE Indians had a headquarters in Wolf [Wolver] Hollow and there has been much speculation as to just where it was located. In 1721, Jurian Haff bought land near Succoo's Wigwam; and when the church was built it was located near the dwelling place of Jurian Haff. His house was at the foot of the hill near the residence of John L. Bogart.

July 1, 1734, a number of citizens complained to the Town Committee that "Josias Latting doth stop and hinder the creatures from having access to a spring located near Succoo's Wigwam." Any person at all familiar with Wolver Hollow will readily locate the spring as being near the schoolhouse and on the premises formerly owned by the late Garret Maybee.

Among the papers of Judge Jacobus Hegeman, the Compiler found a non-executed deed of the premises, which is as follows:

Dated, 1811. John Peters of North Hempstead and Cornelius Van Cott of Oysterbay. Consideration, \$2,812.50. To Nicholas Mabee of Oysterbay, all that certain houses, buildings, and sundry lots of land lying in Oysterbay, being the property of Nicholas Van Cott, deceased, late of Wolver Hollow, on the west by the road and common that leads through Wolver Hollow, on the north by the road that leads from Wolver Hollow to Norwich and by Johannes Kashows land, on the east by the said Johannes Kashows land, and on the road leading from Isaac Remsen to Norwich, and on the South by the road from Barnt Snediker's barn to Isaac Remsens, one other piece lying in Wolver Hollow

between the highway and the "springs." Bounded on the South by a lot of land lately belonging to Henry Monfoort, on the West by the highway that leads through Wolver Hollow, East by the common aforesaid. It being a triangular piece of land. This "spring" has been a "bone of contention" for many years. A daughter of Garret Maybee (Mrs. W. H. Simonson) said that when she resided there, the spade and the plow often revealed relics of Indian occupation. The present owner claims for the spring, the possession of valuable medicinal qualities, and he informed the writer that a short time since, while making an excavation between the hills, he dug out a number of Indian arrow heads and also a pestle, which was used for pounding Indian Corn.

What more natural that Succoo should locate his camp in this secluded valley near a spring, whose waters never fail and surrounded by sheltering hills, covered with a dense growth of cedar trees; as many of them are to this day.

Perhaps the name Succoo's Wigwam had been attached to the place for many moons. He might have been the Indians' Washington or Lincoln.

The Indian who entered into the real estate deal with the white people, and sold his birthright for a mere trifle in 1685 was called Sucaneman, or Rumsuck.

The last Indian Wigwam was located near the old house of Johannes Simonson and its occupant was called "Quamee," occasionally in these days we find a mixed Indian or half breed. There is one of them, now employed, by Mr. Alfred Hoogland at Cedar Swamp.

June 4, 1683, Caleb, John and Edmund Wright and their Father and Mother, Nicholas and Ann Wright, Josias Latting, Nathaniel Coles and Robert Coles, agreed to divide the land, which the Compiler presumes they had received under the Indian deed, and which was located; some of it in Wolver Hollow.

In 1738 the place was designated as the Hollow. At many of the Town Meetings in after years, it was called Wolver. Wolver Hollow is a valley of about three miles in length. The road from the church running about south east and connecting at the upper end with Mutton Town, and a road running south connecting

with Wheatly, going north from the church, the hills are higher and nearer to the highway. A short distance is or was Succoo's Wigwam. Continuing through the Hollow we come to a cross road leading north east to "Billy Hewletts Mill Pond," and west to Cedar Swamp. This cross road is about the limit of the Hollow. Going farther north the valley terminates in "Beaver Swamp."

A little north of the Wigwam is another road leading out of the Hollow eastward, to Poverty Hollow, through Stony or Stormy Town. To the south from the springs the road mentioned as from the barn of Barnt Snediker crossed the hollow on the north side of the Dutch Burying yard. Some traces are still left. The Turnpike farther south taking its place.

An old tradition says, that on the farm owned by the late John B. Luyster, there was a pond located between the hills, to which, in the early times, the wolves used to come down to drink. We may suppose, the name to have been derived from that tradition.

When the church was built in 1732 to 1734 there was no name attached to any of the church records, except the taking of the name of the Town "Oysterbay." The old names have been pretty well done away with. Wolver Hollow, is now Brookville; Lucum, is Jericho; Cedar Swamp, is Glen Head; Mutton Town, is Spring Hill. The refuge of the Old People has lost its seclusion and quietness, and the two hundred years that have passed, have brought into the territory many changes in the objects and places they dearly loved.

FROM THE DIARY OF ADRIAEN HEGEMAN. CEDAR SWAMP.

1770. the Locust were very thick.

1772. March 2, we had a storm of rain in the forenoon, wind N. E. then turned to snow in the afternoon, the next it snowed again. The 4th it was clear.

1772. March 5th—We had a great snowstorm.

1772. March 9th—We had a snow storm, the 11th we had a snow storm the 13th we had a snow storm; the 16th it snowed; the 17th the snow was knee deep on the level; the 20th we had a snow storm.

1772. Apr. 20. We had a storm of rain and snow.
 1772. May 9. Jeromus Bennet had a raising for his Barn.
 1772. May 29. George Bennet had a moving of his Barn.
 1772. June 13. We had some frost in the morning.
 1774. May 4. We had a storm of snow in the forenoon.
 1775. May 26. Was thatched the east side of our Barn.
 1775. June 11. Was ordained Solomon Freleigh to be a minister.
 1775. Dec. 24. Was the first snow.

1776.

When land is gone and money spent,
 Then learning is most excellent.

How doth man this life misspend,
 Consider what will be the end.

Labour for learning before you grow old,
 For learning is better than Silver and gold.

1776. Feb. 5. An Election at Jamaica for assembly member, chosen Blackwell and Townsend.

1776. Apr. 3. Joost Hegeman moved to Cedar Swamp. Peter Hegeman moved to Oyster Bay.

1776. May 7. Our Dawson mare foaldd.

1776. May 17. Was a fast day, kept.

1776. June 12. Rem Hegeman raised his house.

1776. June 19. Was a general muster on the Great Plains, David Leighton was our Captain.

1776. June 23. Adriaen Hegeman was taken very ill. Doctor James Townsend attended him, making twelve visits in the following seven days.

1776. June 27. We had an oven made.

1776. July 14. We had some rain.

1776. Aug. 3. Great firing of cannon was heard in the North River, lasted two hours.

1776. Aug. 14. We had a hard rain and a great flood.

1776. Aug. 15. We had a great rain in the forenoon.

1776. Aug. 29. We left the lines at Brucklin, and went over to York. Next day we went towards Kings Bridge. We went to New Rochel. The 3d we went to Marineck. The 5th we went

to Rye. The 6th we came over the ferry on Long Island, and so home on Friday.

EXTRACT FROM A DIARY OF
COLONEL JOSIAH SMITH OF SUFFOLK CO.

1776. Aug. 28. We lay in the lines all day & it was an Exceeding heavy rain, and there was a continual fire kept up between us and the Regulars all day and we lay in the lines all nite.

1776. Aug. 29. We lay in the lines until the middle of the afternoon and then we had orders to march over to York, and we staid in York all nite and we was alarmed about 2 in the morning that our army was leaving our lines on Long Island.

1776. Aug. 30. We marched to Kingsbridge or Westchester.

1776. Aug. 31. We marched to Nue Rochell and tried to get passage by water to the Island but could not.

1776. Sep. 1. We marched to Mamaroneck & there we embarked on bord vessels to go home & about 11 o'clock at nite I got ashore at Captain Plats at Smithtowne.

EXTRACT FROM THE HISTORY OF N. Y. BY W. L. STONE.

1776. June 25. Lord Howe arrived at Sandy Hook.

1776. Aug. 22. Genl. Clinton landed at Gravesend.

1776. Aug. 27. Occurred the battle of Long Island.

1776. Aug. 30. The American army had retreated.

1776. Sep. 15. N. Y. was in full possession of the British with the American army at Kings Bridge.

THE DIARY CONTINUED.

1776. Sep. 15. Andries went with the waggon to Newtown.

1776. Sep. 21. Vest began his month Friday. New York burnt—5th part.

1776. Oct. 3. I left off chewing tobacco for four weeks.

1776. Oct. 5. Died Adriaen Hegeman, Jr., at Cruple Bush.

1776. Oct. 6. He was brought home at his own house at Wolver Hollow and was buried the 7th.

Adriaen Hegeman Dr. to Vest. 1 mo. work began Nov. 9th for £1 10s. per mo.

Said month paid off and 11. s. on the Second.				
Vest 2d mo. began Dec. 9.			s	d
Paid on said mo.	.	.	11	0
3 fowls at 1.3	.	.	3	9
Vest Dr. to Adriaen Hegeman.				
Cash 4. s. pr shoes 9. s.	.	.	13	0
Pr shoes for Cate.	.	.	8	3
Do. Jude,	.	.	3	9
Cash,	.	.	16	

£2. 1. 0

1776. Nov. 26. Taken of me 40 Bush. of Corn in Ear, by Alexander Swanton, Sergeant Light Horse.

1776. Dec. 17. Taken of me 1 covered & 2 blankets. By Sergeant Thomson.

Since man to man is so unjust,
It is hard to know whom we may trust.

1777. Jan. 11. Was Prest our Dawson mare. By the Light Horse.

1777. Jan. 12. She came home.

1777. Feb. 8. Died Mordecai Robberts. A soldier here.

1777. May 1. Adam Waggoner went to Oyster Bay.

1777. May 10. Peter Hegeman carted wood to Oyster Bay. 2 loads.

1777. May 24. We entered a horse into his Majesties service with John Luyster's horse and waggon. John Perbasco, driver.

1778. Aug. 2. Sunday night part of New York burnt, said to be 74 houses and Tuesday a ship was blown up with Powder, by thunder.

1778. Nov. 21. Andries Hegeman went with the waggon to Smithtown for Corn and boards for the Legion at Jerico.

1778. Nov. 24. Returned.

1778. Dec. 4. I kild a fox.

1779. Jan. 14. My mare was prest in the Kings service, by the Regiment of Legons Lying in Jereco.

1779. Feb. 6. Doctor Brooks made a visit, who bled and purged Jeen.

1779. Mch. 9. Was sold the farm of Benj. Kirk, Late deceased for £21.11s per acre.

1779. Mch. 14. My horses and Wagon went to Southhamton and returned the 21st. We had a storm of snow. Wind E.

1779. Mch. 19. We had a storm of snow.

1779. Mch. 22. We had a storm of snow wind E.

1779. Mch. 24. We had a storm of snow wind E.

1779. May 27. Doctor Treddell made a visit here with Doctor Townsend, who made 17 visits.

1779. June 12. Saturday night Daniel Monfoort broke his leg.

1779. July 7. Widow Hegeman Dr. 15 lbs Veal. John Luyster Dr. 1/4 Veal.

Rem Hegeman Dr. 20. lbs. Veal. Rem Hegeman Cr. 12 1/4 lbs. Mutton.

1779. Aug. 16. The Queens Rangers came to Oyster Bay.

1779. Sep. 12 to 24. James Townsend made 15 visits.

1779. Sep. 20. The Rangers left O. Bay.

1779. Sep. 27. James Townsend brought a cow and bull to pasture here.

1779. Nov. 3. Cornelius Hoogland discharged the man that worked at the Brooklyn foort.

1779. Nov. 29. James Townsend fetched (took) his bull.

1779. Nov. 29. James Townsend Dr. for 6½ Bush corn Ears and Pasture of Cattle. Paid & settled.

1779. Nov. 30. We killed his cow.

1779. Had of Jeromus Bennet 5 loads of wood.

1780. Had of Jeromus Bennet 1 load of wood.

1780. Jan. 30. Andries Hegeman was Inoculated for the Small Pox.

1780. Feb. 17. He died and was buried.

1780. Apl. 4. Came here John Voorhis for to stay two years.

1781. Jan. 18. Thursday night a sorrowful accident happened at the Widdow Vanderbelts. A gun went off by accident

and killed her oldest daughter and wounded the widdow in her arm.

1781. Apl. 25. Elizabeth Luyster, wife of Cornelius Hoogland had a daughter born.

1781. Apl. 30. Egberche Row moved to Poverty Hollow.

1781. Aug. 11. Elizabeth Cornel moved to Mutton Town

1781. Oct. 15 to 18. Was shingled the North side of our house.

1782. (By the Compiler.) Mr. Hegeman's health had been failing since June 1780 and Doctor Townsend visited him many times, which are all recorded. His last sickness began Nov. 23, and he died Dec. 6. The Doctor's Bill paid May 22d of this year amounted to £33.17.4.

1782. Apl. 26. We had an oven made.

1782. Apl. 30. Our Dawson mare foalded.

1783. June 26. I fetched a Sow and 8 pigs of Pearsall to keep for the pigs and to return the sow when the pigs are fit to whean.

1783. Aug. 14. I returned the Sow.

1783. Oct. 8 & 9. There was a storm of wind and rain. Wind E & N E and an uncommon high tide.

1783. Oct. 29. Saturday night there was an earthquake.

1783. Nov. 27. We had a Rejoyseing day, Thursday.

1784. Apl. 1. We had a storm of snow, wind E.

1784. Apl. 8. We had a storm of snow, wind E.

1785. June 9. Our Dawson mare foalded.

1785. July 22. Peter Sniffen' was killed by accident, by a log in the woods.

1785. Oct. 10. Was brought at Peter Hegeman's of Egberche Rowe's things for to keep, one cupboard, one closet, four chears.

1785. Oct. 23. She sot sail for Nova Scotia.

1786. Jan. 18. Our Dawson mare died.

1786. Feb. 27. Rem Remson from Kings Co. died very sudden between Crookers and Abraham Monfoorts, in a sled.

1786. June 23 & 24. Was thatched the west side of my barn.

1787. July 23. I carted a load of wood to Jamaica for the Priest.

1787. Dec. 14. I carted my two loads of wood to Jamaica for the Priest.

1790. May 6. Sampson Crooker had a raising of a new Barn.

1791. Apl. 26. Paid unto Samuel Weeks for the Plain lott 1.s. Willett Kerby was overseer.

1791. May 13. I carted one load of wood to Jamaica for the Priest.

1791. June 7 & 8. Was thatched the East side of our barn by William Bennet.

1791. Oct. 18. We had a storm of snow, wind E.

1791. Nov. 3. We had a storm of snow, wind E.

1791. Dec. 2. I carted my second load of wood to Jamaica for the Priest.

1793. May 9. Paid to James Underhill for Blacksmithing £2.3.3.

1793. Nov. 22. Finished carting my stalks and stacking.

1794. Apl. 5. Got our first newspaper.

1794. Apl. 19. Peter Hegeman Dr. to Peter Luyster. 4 Bush Oats.

1794. July 13. Was ordained Zecharias Cooper to be a Minister.

1794. Apl. 17. We made a new fence around the Burying Ground and enlarged. Bought 18 square Rods.

1795. Mch. 23. I made a wooden floor in my pig pen.

1795. Mch. 27 & 28. We had a snow storm, wind N. E.

1795. Apr. 13. I bought a mare at Samuel Downings Ven-
due for £11.10.6.

1795. May 15. Carted 1 load of wood to Jamaica for the Priest Mr. Van Nest.

1795. May 18. My Bay mare foaloded.

1795. Aug. 1. Bought 2500 shingles for £6.10 per M. cost with freight and all £17.2.

1795. Dec. 11. I carted my second load of wood to Jamaica.

1796. Mch. 22. Paid to Barent Snediker to making axle trees and bolsters	£2.15
Paint to James Underhill	3.5.2
Iron work, George Remsen	1.8
	£7.8.2

1796. Apl. 3. I took home William Willetts' Jack to work the summer.

1796. Apl. 8. Elbert Hegeman moved to Cow Neck.

1796. Apl. 30. I went to the plains and made up the fence at the plain Lot with John Luyster.

1796. May 10. Paid to Joseph Hegeman for newspapers, for the year 1795, 12s. 2500. shingles cost £6 18 per M £17 2
Nails 75 lbs at 1s per lb 3 5

1796. May 31 to June 3. Was shingled the North side of my house. The 6th I Tarred the Ruff.

1796. Oct. 1. We raised our new Cyder Press, made by Abraham Coles.

1797. Apl. 4. We had a raising of our Cider Mill house, framed by Elbert Hoogland.

1797. May 2 & 3. It was thatched.

1797. May 22. Paid to Robert Willson for weaving tow 68 yds at 5½d. and for weaving Linen. £3 11 7.

1797. May 29. I paid to Jos Hegeman for Newspapers 12s. for the year 1796, to Apr. 5, 1797 1 year.

1797. June 1. Paid to Robert Willson for weaving linen 118 yds at 6d per yd	£2 19
Warping three pieces	3
Fall work	2.6
	£5.8

1797. July 31. John McQueen came to stay here with me for two years.

1798. Apl. 26. I got taken with a sudden pain in my foot.

1798. June 27. I had a new set of leather Breech Collars made Cost. £0 19.4.

1798. Dec. 29. Abraham Bogert's horse was taken away by Jacob Leighton to New York.

1799. Mch. 13. I bo't a mare with foald at John Coverts'

Vendue. Said to be 8 years old in the spring, for £24 10.

1799. Apl. 9. I made up the plain lot with John Luyster Jr. I took 2 posts and 5 rails.

1799. Apl. 26. Egburche Rowe moved her household goods from Peter Hegemans' to Wolver Hollow.

1799. May 16. My black mare I bought of John Covert foaled.

1799. May 22. Wednesday morning Israel Pearsall was found hanging by a rope, and was dead. The Jury's inquest was, that he was deprived of his senses, and made way with himself.

1799. June 25, 26. I boarded up the North side of my Barn, by Daniel Downing.

1801. Jan. 26. Aaron Simonson was found dead in the Cow Yard and was buried the 28.th.

1801. Mch. 2. Buried William Miller, who was found dead in Charles Thorne's lower mill pond. He had been missing near ten weeks.

1801. Apl. 7. Paid Samuel Mott £1.2. for 2 cider barrels. Paid Jos. Hegeman 0.17.6 for newspapers. Paid Jorge Downing 9.s. for the Hay Boat for 3 Freights.

1801. Apl. 25. Settled with Hewlet Townsend for 6½ Loads of Salt Hay for 1799. 2½ Loads 1800.

Paid James Underhill for Blacksmith work £4.10.6.

1801. May 25. Paid to James McQueen for weaving 159 yds linen he had 6d per yd which came to £3.19.6.

1801. May 26. John McQueen went from me to Mutton Town at his Fathers. He came here July 31, 1797 to stay with me.

1801. May 26. Andries McQueen came here to stay.

1801. June 6. Hewlet Townsend had a raising of a new Barn.

1801. June 12. George Downing had a raising of a new Barn.

1801. June 20. I bought a new hat for £1.8.

1801. Oct. 14. I bought 8 lbs of Leaf Tobacco 4s.

1802. Jan. 17. Was burnt down the dwelling house of John Carle.

1802. Feb. 15. I bo't 8 lbs. leaf tobacco at 6d.4.0.

1802. Feb. 23. I bo't 9 lbs Tobacco at 6d.4.6.
1802. Apl. 19. My mare foaldd the 2d colt.
1802. Apl. 26. I went with Peter Luyster to the plains and made up the fence, and took 1 post & 1 rail and paid Samuel Weeks 6. d for measuring round the Plain Lot.
1802. June 1 & 2. Was thatched the west side of my barn by Peter Hegeman in one day and a half; Bo't 2 loads straw of Peter Luyster for 12.s. per Load. 12.s. for Thatching the Barn.
1803. May 5. Paid to Hewlet Townsend for Hay £2.3.4. for 5 loads of Salt Hay & 600 wt of English Hay. My account against him was £5.10.8. The salt hay was £1.6. per load. English hay 4s per cwt.
1804. Apl. 19. John Luyster had a raising of a new barn. Saturday a hard wind at sow east blew down the rafters.
1804. June 16. I had a new oven made by Jarvice Clemons.
1804. June 28. I had a raising of a new waggon house. Built by Daniel Monfort.
1804. Aug. 29. Buried Rem Hegeman who died very sudden in his bed.
1804. Nov. I had a new well made by Daniel Monfoort.
1805. Jan. 15. I bought a box sled for £6 or 15 dollars.
1805. May 10. Settled with Hewlet Townsend for hay and other accounts and paid him £6.1.9.
1805. April. I went with Peter Luyster to the plains and made up the fence. Took 2 posts and 3 rails.
1805. May 18. I finished my pig pen and made a new floor in it.
1805. May 18. The Methodists began their Camp Meeting. Said to hold 3 days.
1805. June 2. Andries McQueen went home to his fathers.
1805. Aug. 18. Sunday morning was found the body of Andries Hegeman Junr. of Cow Neck, in the street and was dead, his neck was broke. Supposed to be by the fall from a horse.
1806. Jan. 2. Chas. Thorne's lower mill was burnt down.

1807. Apl. 14. I went with Jos. Hegeman to make up the fence at the plains & took 4 posts & 8 rails; he took 6 posts 7 rails.

1807. Apl. 20-21. I had a new plow made to my new plow shear by Dan'l Downing. Shear cost 8 dollars.

1807. Sept. 26. I bought me a new hat for 4 dollars. £1.12. and one for Stephen for £1.8.

1807. Oct. 26. I bought a young puppy of Adriaen Luyster.

1808. Mch. 26. John Voorhis by accident fell from a horse as he was running a race Saturday; hurt so much that he died the next day.

1808. May 5. Bred my black mare to Figure Jr. at Israel Underhills.

1782. May 29. The noted bay horse, Young Figure, stands at Richard Carman's, Hempsted, at \$8 the season.

He is a colt of Old Figure, completely made for shape, strength and action, and equal to any horse within the British lines.

(In May 1787, Mr. Carman was in Halifax.)

1809. June 13. I had a set of new leather breech collars made by John McQueen,—The Leather cost 18.s. making 4.s.

1810. Mch. 20. I gave Isaac Smith a deed for my salt meadow, which he bought for £68 and paid.

1810. Mch. 21. George Downing gave me a deed for his salt meadow, which I bought for £100 and paid.

1810. May 12. My black mare foaldd the 3rd colt.

1811. May 11. My black mare foaldd the 4th colt.

1811. July 7. Buried James Ulmstead Jr. who died very sudden.

1811. Sep. 8. Sunday I first saw a comet in the evening in the N. W. In the morning it appeared in the N. E.

1811. Dec. 12. Buried Nicholas Van Cott, who got badly burned.

1816. Apl. 25. I finished sowing my flax seed and oats in the young orchard: 17 bush oats, flax, seed 1 bu.

1816. Apl. 30. Sowed near a bushel of Flax Seed behind the barn at the North End.

1816. June 6. I began to thatch the west side of my barn. Saturday noon I finished which makes 2 days and a half by Tunis Hoogland. He had £1.6 for thatching, for tieing inside 15s. Bought 14 lbs rope at 4.d per lb.

1821. May 10. My mare foaldd.

1823. Oct. 17. I sowed my wheat.

1826. June 29. I finished my new well.

1828. June 18. Was thatched the east side of my barn by James McQueen.

(Compiler's note.) Included in this Diary was a record of his farm work extending for a period of over fifty years.

He sowed Flax Seed on an average April 22d. The earliest the 13th; the latest the 30th.

Planted Corn May 6th; earliest April 28th; latest May 17.

Cut Grass June 30; earliest June 24, latest July 10.

Harvested, July 12; earliest July 2; latest July 20.

Pulled Flax July 20, earliest July 3; latest July 31.

Peter Hegeman, who continued the Diary after his father, died at the ripe old age of 94, unmarried. Peter Luyster, grandfather of the compiler of this work was one of his executors.

There is a curious history connected with this Diary which is noted elsewhere.

The first of the Hegeman family connected with the Dutch congregation of Oyster Bay was Adriaen, who is supposed to have been at one time the owner of West Island, now occupied by Charles A. Dana. Adriaen's son Adriaen was the author of the foregoing Diary. For the family record see page 243.

Adriaen 5.m. Dorothy Onderdonck. The compiler has her Dutch Psalm Book with the date of her marriage in it—probably given to her as a wedding present.

FUNERALS.

In 1819, a writer was present at a funeral of an old friend of Dominie Schoonmake. He writes:

As I entered the room I observed the coffin, elevated on a table in one corner. The Dominie, abstract and grave was seated at the upper end. All was still. A simple recognition or half audible inquiry; as one after another arrived, was all that passed.

Directly the sexton followed by a negro, made his appearance with glasses and decanter, and wine was handed to each. Some declined others drank a single glass.

This ended; again the sexton appeared, with pipes and tobacco. The Dominie smoked and a few followed his example. When the whiffs had ceased to curl around the head of the Dominie, he arose with evident feeling and in a quiet way and subdued tone made a short but impressive address in Dutch. A short prayer concluded the service.

The sexton taking the lead, followed by the Dominie, the Doctor and Pall Bearers, the last wearing white sashes and black gloves, lead the way to the Burying place.

A gentleman remembered attending a funeral in his boyhood.

The people had arrived for the services but the coffin had not yet been received, after waiting a long while the bereaved husband sent his son away on horseback to the wheelwrights (who made the coffins in those days) to see about it.

Another son that was in the room made this remark, "When ye think yer fixed, then yer ain't fixed." It was a homely saying and homely said, but it was nevertheless a true one, which many to this day can bear witness to.

Then the "Old People" were very particular about all their dead being buried with their feet towards the East; with the idea that on the resurrection morn, the Son of Righteousness would appear in the East; and naturally as they arose from their graves at his bidding; their faces would be towards Him, to greet Him. The funeral services of to-day, have attained very large proportions over the primitive rites of our Dutch Fathers. Garret Nostrand (the son-in-law of Joost Duryea who died in 1781)

included in his bill against the estate a charge of 8 shillings for making a coffin, and that was about all of the expense attending the consigning of the body to the earth. The kind and obliging neighbors gave their help; and where necessary, furnished teams and wagons.

It is well within the memory of the writer, of following the remains (to some "burying yard") that were being carried in an open wagon; the box or coffin, covered with a plaid homespun blanket as a pall.

Furman, in his collection of antiquities tells about the expensive funeral feast indulged in by the early Dutch settlers in Kings Co. but it is doubtful as to their being continued in our Dutch Congregation.

In looking over the record of old wills a peculiar feature is the opening or prologue.

It shows how deeply their religious convictions were implanted, and another feature as to the eldest son being the heir at law, probably derived from some law of Holland.

An extract from one dated Oct. 12, 1698. And also a complete will dated May 9, 1777, here follow:

I pray God Almighty for his grace, to spend the rest of my days in his holy fear, and to be prepared for my latter end. And when it shall please the infinite wisdom, to dissolve this frail Tabernacle, I recommend and freely bequeath my soul unto my Creator, to be disposed of, not according to my deserts but according to the Infinite riches of his free grace, made manifest unto this world in the fulness of time by his son Jesus Christ, my Lord and Saviour, which is the author of my hope and confidence. My body if the circumstances will permit, to be decently and in Christian manner interred, there to rest in the hopes of a glorious reserrection, and my Temporal Estate which by the blessing of him in whom we live and move and have our being, upon my endeavors is bestowed upon me whether the same be real or personal, I give dispose, devise and bequeath all and singular my said estate, real and personal, whatsoever, unto my wife hereafter named, only to my eldest son Peter, I make and bequeath ten shillings and no more. To my wife Neeltye * * * the rest of my whole estate real and personal to

have and to hold to them and their heirs and assigns forever.

Provided also first my just debts and engagements be paid. Leaving all my whole estate, real and personal, Goods and chattles, housings and lands to my said wife Neelye, her heirs and assigns forever, only reserving ten shillings for my eldest son Peter *** by reason that he shall not in any part or in any ways break this my last will and Testament, as being a pretender as eldest son.

Extract from the will of *** dated Oct. 12, 1698. Probated Nov. 27, 1712. Recorded N. Y. L. 8. F. 169.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. I, Jacobus Luister of the township of Oyster Bay in Queens County and Province of New York, Yeoman, being weak in body, but of perfect mind and memory, blessed be God: and well knowing the mortality of my body; do this ninth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven make this my last will and testament in manner as follows; viz: First I do recommend my soul unto God that gave it and my body to the earth to be buried by my Executors hereafter mentioned in a decent Christian manner and as for such worldly estate wherewith it pleased God to bless me I do give it in the following manner, first after my just debts and funeral charges are paid it is my will and I give and bequeath unto my sister's son Albert Vannostrant the sum of twenty pounds, Current Money of New York, I give unto my brother's son Jacobus Luister, the sum of twenty pounds of like money as aforesaid, further I do give and bequeath unto the following persons the sum of twenty pounds each Current money of New York as aforesaid, viz: my brother John's daughter, Maria Luister; my sister Ida's son, Abraham Monfort; my sister Sarah her son Wm. Bennet; my sister Jannetie her son Charles Simonson; my sister Altie her daughter, Jannetie Wortman; my wife's brother Lucas, his daughter, Mary Nostrant; my wife's brother George, his son John Nostrant; my wife's sister Ann, her daughter Rentie Luister; all of which sums or Legacies to be paid unto the above persons by my Executors hereafter named out of my personal estate, it is my will further

that all the remainder of my estate both real and personal after my just debts and the above sums or any sums hereafter mentioned are fully paid to be left to the care of my executors for the use of my beloved wife Maria to be applied for her maintenance and comfort at the discretion of my executors during her natural life, and after her decease it is my will and I do give and bequeath the said Remainder of my estate unto my brother John's son Peter Luister and unto my wife's sister's daughter Rentie Monfoort all of said estate both real and personal to be equally divided between them after the decease of my said wife to the sole use and behoof of them and each of them and their heirs and assigns forever. Lastly I do nominate and appoint my brother John Luister, Joost Monfoort, Esqr., and John Schenck of Cedar Swamp to be the executors of this my last will and testament, and it is my will that for their trouble they shall have ten pounds Current money of New York each out of my estate, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal as and for my last will and testament the day and year above. Signed, sealed and declared by the said Jacobus Luister for his last will and testament in the presence of us who were present at the signing and sealing of it.

Jacobus Luister (L. S.)

Rem Hegeman,
Samson Crooker,
Alchee Wortman. } Witnesses.

Queens Co. SS:

BE IT REMEMBERED that on the twenty ninth day of April, one thousand seven hundred eighty two, personally came and appeared before me Samuel Clows, Surrogate of the said county, Rem Hegeman and Samson Crooker both of Oyster Bay in Queens county, Yeoman and being duly sworn on their oaths declared that they and each of them did see Jacobus Luyster sign and seal the within written instrument purporting to be the will of the said Jacobus Luister bearing date the ninth day of May one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven, and heard him publish and declare the same as and for his last will and testament that at the time thereof, he the said Jacobus Luyster, was of sound disposing mind and memory to the best

of the knowledge and belief of them the Deponants. And that their names subscribed as Witnesses to the said will are of their respective proper hands writing which they suscribed as Witnesses to the said will in the Testator's presence. As also that they these deponents did see Alchie Woortman the other witness to the said will sign her name as a witness thereto in the presence of the Testator.

Exd. (Signed) S. Clows, Surogate.

The preceeding is a true copy of the original will of Jacobus Luister, deceased and of the certificate of the proof thereof.

(Signed) Sam Bayard, Junr. Secry.

1782. August the 1st. I have rec'd from John Luyster, one of the executors of the within Jacobus Luyster, Dec'd., the sum of five pound, seven shillings, being for the within probate and expenses in proveing the will Rec'd by me.

S. Clowes.

Peter Cornelise Luyster, the ancestor of that family Emigrated to this country in 1656. He was a carpenter by trade. Settled in the town of Newton about 1659.

He bought a farm (from the Dutch church in New Amsterdam) called the Poor Bowery. His grand son, Peter Janse, (son of John) was the first of that family settled in Oyster Bay Town. His wife was the daughter of John Monfoort, of Madnans Neck; whose father was Pieter, the emigrant.

For the family record see page 300.

In 1749 Adraen Hegeman had in contemplation the deeding of a piece of ground for a burial place, and made a rough deed for it, as follows:

Know all men by these presents that I Adraen Hegeman of Oysterbay in Queens county and in the Province of New York do hereby tolerate and allow unto Simon Loise, Peter Luyster, Petrus Hegeman, Hendericus Hardenbergh, Frederick Simonsen, Moures Simonsen, Gerret Snediker, Jan Dorlant, Dorite Vandewater, Theodorus Kolyer, Jores Bennet, Joseph Hegeman, Gerret Stryker, Gerret Van Wackle, Janse Remse, Johannis Kissouw, Jacob Kissouw, Frederick Kessows all of the Town, Co. and province above sd, a place for the burial of their dead,

the sd burial place being on the land I now possess in Oysterbay above sd and to contain four lengths of fence east and west and seven lengths south and north as it now at present is and they the sd (here follows the above names) to have fre Ingress Egress and Regress to and from the road direct east to the north west corner of sd. burial place when occassion shall require without any molestation.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of April in the year of our Lord Christ 1749.

The above is intended without doubt to refer to what is now the Hillside Cemetery at Glen Head.

HOUSES.

The Dutch dwellings were very much alike. There was simplicity and room. The style was probably brought from the "Faderland." They were generally of wood, one story, either with an overshot roof both in front and rear forming a piazza, or an overshot in front, and the roof in the rear extending some distance back until it came within a few feet of the ground.

The rooms inside were not sealed, but above were the broad heavy oak beams on which the floor of the upper part of the house was laid.

The fire places usually were very large, generally extending without any jambs, in width sufficient to accommodate the whole family, with a seat near the fire.

The chimneys were very large and spacious, sufficiently so, to admit their meat to be hung in them for the purpose of being smoked, which was the custom.

One house where the stone fire place occupied nearly the whole side of the room, had large oak doors at the front and in the rear. The custom was to bring a large log (called the Back Log) from the woods in a cart, and back the cart up to the door. Then the oxen were taken around to the other door, and a chain was pulled across the room and hitched to the log, and the oxen then pulled the log into the room. It was rolled into the fire place. One of the Simonson family remembers seeing such a fire place, and its size may be imagined when the ends of the Back Log furnished a seat for two of the colored people. On account of

the size of the log, it would necessarily burn a long time, and this brings up another fact in connection with the fire.

There were no matches or other means of making a fire, and this people were like the Vestal Virgins of Rome required to keep a fire continually burning. If it per chance went out, then a trip was made to some neighbor for the purpose of borrowing a brand. The story is told of one of the Parrish family carrying a brand from near Jericho to Oyster Bay, as he was returning from a journey on horse back.

The Tinder Box came later on, and took some time to kindle, but saved a trip to a friend's house.

The upper part of the house next to the roof constituted what was called the "Garret." This was used for sleeping purposes besides being a "store room" for a thousand and one articles and from whose dark corners we of a later generation have brought forth treasure. As we learn the habits and customs of the Egyptians from the treasures found amid the ruins of their cities, so we are able to read anew the story of our Dutch from the treasures found amid the dust and cobwebs of the old Garret.

"There's a chest in the dim old	'Tis grandmother's sacred heirloom
garret,	And there, untouched, it stands,
Wrapped in a pall of dust,	Since over her peaceful bosom
And curtained with dainty cobwebs	She folded her wrinkled hands."
That cover the signs of rust;	

LITERARY, &c.

The most of their books or reading matter consisted of religious topics. One little book published in Amsterdam in 1696, by the Widow of Guibers de Groot, contains the stories of the Bible in Poems, and was evidently intended to be used for singing, as there is an opening page. Tot de Sanger.

It is quite liberally illustrated with wood cuts. On the last pages is a short account of a church, called, first, St. Catherine, but later named the New Church. It was built or founded in 1416.

Another was a little book belonging to Sarah Bennet, (born in 1758) the grandmother of John B. Luyster. It contained

fourteen pages. Was published in New York in 1766. It was composed by a young man, who was converted under the preaching of Gilbert Tennant. The Text that brought about his conversion, was the last clause of the 8th verse, 21st chapter of Revelations. The following is one of the compositions:

My heart is there I've now a share,	When I at length get grace an
I feel them drops distil,	strength
I long to fly to Christ on high.	To strike them heavenly notes,
And there to drink my fill.	I'll praise him too as angels do,
	With their sweet warbling
And there abide where rivers glide	throats.
And hear the angels sing.	
And join myself in their behalf	Amen, Amen, the angels cry,
Thus to adore my king.	Salvation is his due.
	And we through all eternity,
	His praises shall renew.

This was copied from the same book:

DR. WIGGLESWORTH'S DREAM.

As I lay slumbering, sleeping,	Then said our Saviour dear,
All alone in bed,	To end this doleful strife
A vision very strange,	See if the Sinner's name,
There came into my head.	Be in the Book of Life.
I thought the day of doom,	And if his name be there,
Undoubtedly was come,	He surely shall be blest,
And Christ himself was there,	His sins all pardoned are,
To judge both old and young.	His soul with me shall rest.
I heard the trumpet sound,	Our Saviour took the Book,
Sounding both loud and shrill,	And leaf by leaf he told,
Bring all souls to hear,	And there he found my name,
Their sentence good or ill.	In letters lined with gold.
I scarce had got me there.	Then Satan he was wroth,
But Satan came I thought	On seeing such a sight,
And with a doleful scrawl,	And said unto our Judge,
Of my sad life he brought.	Thy judgments are not right.
And laid before our Judge,	Then spake our Saviour dear,
Saying I was his own.	To him most decently,
No help for me there were	Satan thou knowest full well,
My sins so great were grown.	That I for sins did die.

Redeeming of this world, Which he has overthrown, All for poor Sinners sakes, Whose sins so great had grown.	Not knowing what to do, To prayers I did betake.
Then I from slumbering Sleeping I did awake,	I fell down on my knees, As other Sinners may, Hoping to find forgiveness. At the great judgment Day.

Sarah Bennett, was the grand daughter of Joris Bennet and Sarah Dorlant. Joris, was the grand son of William Adriaense, the emigrant, an Englishman, and a cooper by trade, who was in this country before 1636, for in that year, he purchased land of the Indians at Gowanus.

For the family record see page 135.

Another book was "Praktyk des Christendoms" by Edward Meiners. Published in Gronnigen in 1738. It is bound in light color sheepskin and in place of clasps are buckskin strings. This book was providentially discovered in the garret of a house standing on the spot where the first Isaac Bogart settled in Wolver Hollow. It also contained a family record of Garret Vanwickle born in 1722. He was the grand son of Evert Janse, the emigrant of 1664 from Wykeler. This Garret married Annetye Hardenburgh a member of one of the oldest families in the congregation.

For the family record see page 652.

The Palsm Book with its silver clasps and silver rings, was in almost every family and also the Great Bible. The family records were here kept very scrupulously and continued for generations. The Great Bible being disposed of by will, and from which the *Geslachtekenkundige* (Genealogist) has been able to trace the family from the emigrant. The Catechism also, was in almost every family, and into its doctrines the children were thoroughly instructed.

The Farmers Almanac, was another feature of the house, and they were kept from year to year and sewed together. Here was entered a record of poultry and live stock.

We find just a memorandum opposite the date such as: Sot a Hen in the barn, Sot a hen on Duck Eggs. Sot a Turkey. Cow Calved, Colt foaloded, &c. They always said Sot.

The almanac before us, is of the year 1775. It contains many curious items.

Specimens of the Dutch Bible records:

Jn het jaar Onses Heeren 1735. de 13 dagh Van January op Dingsdagh omtrent mid Nacht is myn Soon Johannes Cymecen gebooren.

Jn het jaar onses Heeren Anno 1738 de 25 dagh Van October is Myn Dochter Helena gebooren in de Avont to 7 Uren.

Jn het jaar onses Hereen Anno 1756 is Myn Vroue Mareya Symensen overleden de 19 dagh Van Augustus op Donderday omtrent 11 Uren.

Rem Bennet en Cattrina Hoogland Syn te Samen getrouwt Den 27 day Van November. In het Jar na Christi Geborte. 1755.

The following is a copy from the original manuscript, which was in the handwriting of Adriaen No. 2.

We could properly style him the "Farmer Poet," of the last century.

THE HAPPY CHILD, &c.

You parents who love children dear,
To what I shall relate give ear.
In Barnart liv'd a loving pair,
A tender wife and husband dear.

Whom cruel death of life beguile;
Who left his tender wife with child;
It proved a daughter wherefore she,
Was brought up very tenderly.

And as, she grew up, in time,
Her temper was like one divine,
So sweet, so modest, and so fair,
That few with her they could
compare.

Above all the rest her mind was
given,
To find the ready way to heaven,
If she one penny had in store,
She'd freely give it to the poor.

As this child came from school one
day,

She saw some children at their
play,

And wickedly they did blaspheme,
And take God's holy name in vain.

She said dear children pray forbear,
Who makes you thus curse and
swear?

At school you never learnt the same,
Therefore I think you are much to
blame.

Besides what will your parents say
When they do hear, that you go
astray,

I'm sure their hearts will troubled
be

To know that you live so wickedly.

Remember every sinful word,
You'll answer for before the Lord.
Then started up a little elf
And said, Miss, pray mind yourself.

So hold your tongue and don't us
tease

For madam, we'll do what we please
The pretty maiden weeping said,
It was the devil I'm afraid,

Who bid you God's commandments
break

That he your precious souls may
take,

But dear companions pray take
care

You fall not in this woful snare.

Take this advice I do implore
Or else I'll never come near you
more.

One, taking this in great disgrace
Did strike her on her pretty face.

Saying, Miss pray hence depart;
We scorn thee from the very heart.
This pretty maid did weep and say
Though you do strike me, I will
pray.

That your poor souls in heaven
may dwell

And so I bid you all farewell.

Tears from her cheeks in streams
did glide,

Her mother asked her why she
cry'd.

What! did your mistress you
chastise

That you come home with weeping
eyes?

No, mother dear this child did say,
Some children I have seen this day,

Who will not God's commandments
keep

It is for their poor souls I weep,
When I them blamed for their
oaths,

They gave me many bitter blows.

But let them do what e'er they will
Their precious souls I'll pray for
still

Her mother took her in her arms,
My dear, God keep you from all
harms.

Don't weep my child with such
distress,

They'll answer for their wickedness,
As this child went to school one
day,

Through the church yard took her
way,

Where, lo! the devil came and said
Where are you going pretty maid?
'To school I'm going sir, said she,
Now child, don't mind the same
said he

But hasten to your playmates dear,
Who learn to lie and curse and
swear,

They bravely spend their time in
play.

God, they don't care for, no, not
they.

It is a fable, child, he cried
At which his cloven foot she spied,
I'm sure there is a God, said she,
That from your power, will keep
me free.

And if this thing you do deny,
Your cloven foot gives you the lie,
Satan, avaunt, hence, out of hand
In the name of Jesus I command.

At this the devil, instantly
In flames of fire, away did fly,
Soon after came an angel fair
And said to her, why weep'st my
 dear?

Why doth your time now swiftly
 run
On death, it is, you look upon,
If it be so, be not beguiled,
You only die to live my child.

At which the pretty harmless maid
Thus to the shining angel said,
Dear sir, I'm not afraid of death,
For if God takes me from the earth

Satan would then cease to torment,
A harmless child and innocent,
O sir! he was here, but just now
Without God's help, what shall I
 do?

But heaven I hope will hear my
 prayers
And dry my cheeks from weeping
 tears
The angel took her by the hand,
My dear, I came by heaven's
 command.

To comfort you in this sad hour
That Satan shall not have the power
To tempt you more, while you have
 breath,
Too good you are to live on earth.

But my dear child continue on
In heaven for you there is a throne,
Where Christ doth set in glory
 bright,
In such as you he takes delight.

May his blessings on you remain
So farewell till we meet again
This pretty maid strait went home
And told her mother all she'd done.

Who wept full sore, she did foresee
Her child would not long with her
 stay,
In a months time, she did complain
That she did feel tormenting pain.

The doctor was sent for with speed
To keep this child in time of need,
Her sickness it was most severe,
But yet this pretty homly dear

Would seldom groan with great
 complaint
But seemed like a dying saint,
And when the doctor gave her o'er
Nothing could grieve this dear
 child more.

Then when her mothers tears she
 spied
She asked her why she cry'd,
Come kiss your child and don't
 complain,
We only part to meet again.

My soul seems in a cage to be,
But death I hope will set it free,
To my companions tell the truth
To serve the Lord in time of youth

That their poor souls may be
 forgiven,
And when they die may go to
 heaven.
Thus spake the dying infant dear,
And lo! an angel did appear.

Have mercy Lord she did then cry,
And comfort me before I die
Look mother dear I pray behold,
My shining angel bright as gold.

Where is he child, I can't him see,
Oh! there he is, 'tis he! 'tis he!
Speak lovely angel take me hence,
Thy words excel'd all eloquence.

Sweet child says he thy days are
done,
Thy glass is out thy race is run.
I come dear Lord the child did say,
Don't weep. don't weep dear
mother pray.

My soul seems in a cage to be,
But death is come to set it free.
Me thinks I hear my passing bell
My friends all taking their farewell.

Sweet Lord receive my soul, she
said
Thus did this pretty harmless maid.
When lo! was heard a charming
sound,
As if a saint in heaven was crowned.

And at her funeral, heard was there,
Sweet heavenly musick in the air.
The people wept for this dear child,
She was so heavenly meek and mild.

But God has made her now his own
Where satan's power can't be
shown.

You children who live piously
Like her you'll also like her die.

God will you bless, while here on
earth
And make you happy after death.

ADRIAEN HEGEMAN, (No. 2)
his Ballatt.

Jannetje Rapelye, b. March 3, 1765. m. Joseph Hegeman of Cedar Swamp Nov. 11, 1784. She appears to have been of a very religious disposition, as a little writing book in the hands of the Compiler contains a number of essays and poems written by her, some in Dutch and some in English. Two are copied:

Jehovah speaks, let Israel hear,
Let all the earth rejoice and fear,
While God's eternal son proclaims
His Sovereign honours and his
name.

I am the last and I the first
The Saviour God and God the just
Their's none beside pretend to shew
Such justice and salvation too.

Ye that in shades of darkness dwell
Just on the verge of death and hell,
Look up to me from distant land
Light life and heaven are in thy
hand.

I by my holy name have sworn
Nor shall the word in vain return
To me shall all things bend the knee
And every tongue shall swear to me.

In me alone shall men confess
Lies all their strength and righteousness.

But such as dare despise my name
I'll cloath them with eternal shame.

In me the Lord shall all the seed
Of Israel from their sins be freed
And by their shining graces prove
Their interest in my pardning Love.

Saints at your fathers heavenly
word

Give up your comforts to the Lord
He shall restore what ye resign
And grant your blessings more
Devine.

So Abraham with obedient hand
Led forth his son at God's command

The wood the fire the knife he took
His arm prepared the dreadful
stroke;

Shall the whole earth be blessed
indeed.

Abraham forbear; the angel cryd
Thy faith is known thy love is tryd
Thy son shall live and in thy seed

Just in the last distressing hour
The Lord displaid delivering power
The mount of danger is the place
Where ye shall see surprising grace.

She writes on the second page:

Jane Rapelje, her Book.

If I this lose and you it find

Restore it back if you be kind.

1783

The foregoing is an exact copy, and one peculiar feature of the old writings is the economical use of punctuation marks. The following was on a loose sheet of paper, but had her name subscribed:

1. They ask me why my looks are
sad,
When all around are gay
They tell me that I once could
smile
And sport throughout the day.
Tis true but then each scene
was fair
Beneath youth's sunny sky.
I gaily sipped life's choicest
sweets
Ere I had learned to sigh.

2. At early dawn all nature's
decked
In gems of sparkling dew,
So in the morning of our days
All's seen in brightest hue.

But soon these visions are
dispelled
When reason's sun's on high
We then look back on pleasure
past
Then first we learn to sigh.
3. And now when I would smile
again
Or trifle as before,
Reflection brings each form
to view
Of friends who are no more.
Again I watch their parting
breath
And see the closing eye:
Oh! ask not why my looks are
sad
Nor wonder if I sigh.

Through the kindness of Mrs. William Hegeman, the Compiler was permitted to look over these old records, more of which will be given later. Mrs. Hegeman now resides at the old place with her aged mother, Elizabeth A. Van Wicklen. Mrs. Van Wicklen (lovingly called Aunt Betsey) was born Aug. 4,

1809 and is a good representative of the sturdy and industrious "Old People," never at a loss to find something for her hands to do. Mrs. Van Wicklen's father was Samuel Bailey and her mother Elizabeth Finch. They had another daughter, Sally, who married Zopher Platt, and had issue:—William Henry, who was a wheelwright in Norwich; his shop was by the side of the school house. Sallie's second husband was Thomas Van Cott of Wolver Hollow, by whom she had one daughter Sarah Elizabeth, who married Richard Brower, of Hempstead. Mrs. Van Wicklen's husband was Daniel, a grandson of Garret and Helena Ammerman.

The following was found in the "Garret" of the Old Homestead of the Hegemans (Jacobus the Judge) in Cedar Swamp. The author is not known, but it was among the Judge's papers:

1. A certain nymph did once my heart incline,	One maid corrupted bawds the better fort,
Whose humour wholly disagreed with mine.	Another for herself would keep the sport.
I your physician my disease confess, I from my own prescriptions found redress.	Thy business may be further'd or delayed
Her, still I represented to my mind, With what defects I cou'd suppose or find.	But by my counsel let alone the maid.
Oh, how ill shap'd her legs, how thick and short,	Ee'n though she should consent to do the feat,
(Tho' neater limbs did never nymph support)	The profit little and the dangers great.
Her arms said I, how tawny brown they are,	I will not lead thee thro' a rugged road,
(Tho' never ivory statue had so fair.)	But where the way lies open safe and broad.
How low of stature! (yet the nymph was tall.)	Yet if thou find'st her very much thy friend,
Oh, for what costly presents will she call!	And her good face her diligence com'end
T' enjoy the maid, will that thy suit advance,	Let the fair mistress have thy first embrace,
Tis a hard question and doubtful a chance.	And let the maid come after in her place
	But this I will advise and mark my word

For tis the best advice my skill
affords.

2. Let her who has no hair, or has
but some,

Plant centinels before her dressing-
room

Or in the fane of the good goddess
dress

Where all male kind are debar'd
access.

Tis said that I (but 'tis a tale
devised)

A lady at her toilet once surprised,
Who starting snatched in haste the
tow'r she wore,

And in her hurry placed the hinder
part before,

But on our foes fall every such
disgrace

Or barb'rous beauties of the
Parthian race,

Ungraceful 'tis to see without a horn,
The lofty hart, whom branches
best adorn;

As leafless tree, or an unverdant
mead,

And as ungraceful is a hairless
head.

Alas how soon a clear complexion
fades,

How soon a wrinkled skin plump
flesh invades,

And what avails it, tho' the fair
one swears,

She from her infancy had some
gray hairs.

She grows all hoary in a few more
years,

And then the venerable truth
appears

The snake his skin, the deer his
horns may cast,

And both renew their youth and
vigor past.

But no receipt can human kind
relieve,

Doom'd to decrepid age without
reprieve

Then crop the flower which yet
invites your eye

And which ungathered in its stalk
must die. Besides:

When a fair lady has outlived her charms, who will be at the pains of breaking her windows and doors out of despair?

The second verse alludes to a piece of gallantry in use among Roman lovers to strew flowers before the doors of their mistresses.

CATTLE.

The farmers drove their sheep and cattle out to the Great Plains for pasture where they remained until the fall of the year, then the herds were separated and brought home; the sheep were driven to the sheep pens, there the owners selected their own. This was called the sheep parting. The cattle had their distinguishing brands or marks, for we find on the Town Records a list, from which a few have been selected.

Garret Snediker Aug. 6th, 1759 marked his cattle with a "Flower de luce" on each ear.

Abram Snediker, the same on each ear and one under the near ear.

June 9th 1760 Adrian Hegeman marks his creatures with a half penny under the near ear.

Edmund Wright's mark was a crop of the near ear and a half penny foreside of each.

In the spring they had their sheep washing when the sheep were taken to some running stream or pond and given a thorough washing to cleanse the wool; after that came the shearing time, then they were ready to be driven out to the Plains again. The fleece was carried to the carding mill, where it was prepared for the spinning wheel.

About the time the sheep had been shorn of their wool, there usually came a cold rain storm and many of the sheep perished. It was called the "Sheep Shearing Storm."

After one of these occasions and old grandmother had crossed the plains and she said that the plains were alive with dead sheep.

As reference is made to the Great Plains the following Deed is a peculiar one and also relating to the subject.

This Indenture made this 24th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty six. By and between Jacob Titus of Wheatly Samuel Willis near Jericho, both in the bounds of Oysterbay and Thomas Seaman of Westbury in the bounds of Hemstead all of Queens Co. on Nassau Island Executors to the last will and Testemant of Edmund Titus of Wheatly deceased of the one part and Joseph Hegeman of the Township of Oysterbay aforesaid yeoman of the other part Witnesseth that whereas the above said Edmund Titus in said will did devise all his lands and meadows both divided and undivided lying in the Township of Hempstead to be sold by his Executors as may fully appear by said will bearing date the 5th day of the 3d third month called march. In the year of our Lord 1753 relation thereunto being had.

Now KNOW YE that the afore named Executors in pursuance to the said will and to preforme the trust reposed in them for and in the consideration of the full and just sum of seven pounds sixteen shillings and ten pence of good and lawful money of

the province of New York to them in hand well and truly paid by the said Joseph Hegeman for such uses and purposes mentioned in said will the receipt whereof the afore named Executors doth hereby acknowledge and themselves therewith fully satisfied and paid and thereof and every part thereof do acquit release and fully discharge him the said Joseph Hegeman his heirs executors and administrators forever by these presents they the said Jacob Titus, Samuel Willis and Thomas Seaman hath granted bargained sold and confirmed and by these presents do fully freely, clearly and absolutely grant bargain sell and confirm unto him the said Joseph Hegeman his heirs and assigns forever all that of three shillings and ten pence halfpenny patent right in the Township of Hempstead that is to say on Hempstead plain land and the undivided Islands and marshes in the South Bay, and in the Brushey plains that is not taken up with all the lands and meadows due upon the said right (always excepting what lands was or has heretofore been taken up on said right and excepting a beach and the meadow belonging to the same called the Short Beach in the South Bay) which said patent right was originally part of the patent right belonging to Edmund Titus formerly of Westbury deceased and by him conveyed to his son Silas Titus and by said Silas devised by will to his son Edmund Titus of Wheatly deceased above said and by the last mentioned Edmund Titus devised to be sold by the before mentioned executors in his last will and Testament. Together with all profits and emoluments belonging to said right is hereby conveyed and confirmed. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD ***

Sealed and delivered in the presence of	{	Jacob Titus	Samuel Willis
		Thomas Seaman	Mary Jackson
		Thomas Jackson, Jr.	

Acknowledged before Derick Albertson Justice.

Abstract from two other deeds:

I Mathew Prior of ye Township of Oysterbay in Queens County on ye Island of Nassaw in the Colony of New York yeoman. For the sum of £25 paid by *** of the same town and county above said, yeomen have sold all that of one certain piece of salt meadow and creek thatches belonging to itt, situated at Matonacock the first bounds is the north west corner of ye

Sd medow to henry Cocks Land and to ye head of a small ditch that divides ye Sd medow between me ye said Mathew Prior and Joseph prier my brother deceased from thence to rune southwardly by Henry Cocks Land to ye head of a little creek that comes up between ye said medow and ye medow that is now in ye possession of Henry Cock formerly called John Davises medow from thence eastwardly by said creek so far as ye medow extends from thence northwardly so fare as to meet with the Little Ditch that comes down from the woods ye first bound or to ye great creek and so westwardly along ye ditch to ye first bound or to ye woods Be it more or less within the said Bounds as it was divided between me and ye Sd Mathew prior and my above said brother Joseph prior. And also ye one Moyety or Equeal halfe part of all the creek thatches that is standing lying groing or becoming due upon ye same against both pieces of Medow Down to ye Main Creek or Chaniel.

To Have and to Hold &c.

In witness whereof I hereunto sett my hand and seal this 13th day of May, 1743.

Mathew Prior.

Know ye that I William Kirbe of Springfield near Jericho in the bounds of Oysterbay Yeoman, in the consideration of three pounds eighteen shillings and ninepence half penny paid by Peter Luyster of Cedar Swamp. In the bounds of Oyster Bay yeoman have sold &c. one piece or tract of land lying on the great plains within the Township aforesaid and within the patent and purchase formerly made by Robert Williams and within the compess of the great lot Laid out to Williams Seeman and John Seeman and is butted and bounded as followeth on the north by the land that I the said William Kirbe sold to the Birdsalls and on ye west by the extent of ye west side of said Seeman's great lot and on the east by the extent of said Seeman's great lot east and so to extend southward or south by the compass as the great lot was laid out so far as to contain nine acres three quarters and sixteen square rods of land.

To Have and to Hold &c.

In witness here unto I have set my hand and fixed my Seal this 18th day of May 1754, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of William Kirbe, Samuel Prior and Joseph Hegeman.

DOMESTIC.

One of the leading men of the church died in 1782 aged 70 years, and John Luyster and Cornelius Hoogland were appointed appraisers.

The widow was to take such household furniture as she should choose.

Following is a list of the things selected:

1 large cupboard, 1 little cupboard, 2 tables, 2 beds & furniture, 10 linen sheats, 10 tow sheats, 8 table clothes, 6 towels, 8 pair pillow cases, 1 case, 4 pewter platters, 8 earthen plates, 2 bowls, 1 tunnel, 12 table spoons, spoon rack, 6 knives & forks, 6 china tea cups, saucers, 6 tea spoons, 1 milk pot, 1 tea kettle, 1 wafer iron, 1 pepper mortar, 1 pr. hand irons, 1 trammel, 1 frying pan, 1 gridiron & toster, 1 skimer, iron ladle, 1 meat fork, 1 tong & shovel, 1 pewter quart pot & earthen quart pot, 2 earthen pots, 2 earthen bowls, 2 pewter teapots, 2 pewter basons, 2 earthen platters, 6 chears, 1 great chear, 1 warming pan, 1 looking glass, 1 chamber pot, 1 bellows, 2 iron kittles, 1 iron pot, copper kettle, 1 iron stan & candlestick, 2 smoothing irons, 1 keeler & butter tub, 1 washtub, 1 wooden ladle, 1 wooden bowl, 1 linen and woolen weel, 1 pair scissors, 2 pails, 2 piggins, 1 sugar box, 1 wooden tray, 1 sive, 2 tin kittles, 2 drinking glasses, 1 Dutch Bible and 3 books, 1 whitening pot, 1 pair wool cards, 1 canister, 1 snuffers, 20 pounds of flax and yarn.

The pepper mortar mentioned in the foregoing list is cast in bell metal and around the side is a Latin motto which translated reads

“Love Conquors All.”

The date is cast into the side, 1644. The Dutch Bible was sold at auction after the widow died; and went over to Connecticut or to the “Main Shore,” as the old settlers termed it.

THE DUTCH OVEN.

The oven was as much a part of the house as the fireplace or the furnace. It was constructed of brick and nearly in the shape of half a sphere. The opening had a movable iron door. At the top of this door was a flue for the smoke and at the bottom

a flue for the removal of the ashes and coals after the oven had been thoroughly heated. The proper wood for the oven was old chestnut rails designated oven wood. There was the Bread Shovel, a hickory pole for a poker and the oven swab to clean out ashes. Two large bread trays for wheat and rye bread completed the furnishing. The night before baking day the dough was set to rise. It was prepared with emptins, a sour Indian meal cake. The dough having properly raised during the night, it was kneaded into loaves and with numerous pies and cake duly prepared the oven received them.

And here again comes in the necessary experience. The oven must not be too hot or the bread will burn, and if too cold not half baked. The things to be baked were distributed over the bottom of the oven with the shovel and it required a steady hand to properly put a pumpkin pie on the shovel and deposit it in the dark recesses of the Dutch Oven. Who does not remember the mammoth loaves (two story) of bread, the mince pie, the pumpkin pie, our grandmother used to bake.

'Tis told that a negro bent on robbery once secreted himself in the oven until the family had retired for the night, when he was at liberty to pursue his calling.

One other article was required as a necessity and that was a pair of scales. The Compiler has a pair that are of wood. From long usage the square board where the material was put on to be weighed is hollowed out nearly half the thickness of the boards.

The weights were stones, one of half a pound and the other a pound. They are also worn by long years of usage.

The details of these small affairs are narrated to show the extreme necessity and economy of these early settlers. It is said that those who had to walk a long way to church carried their shoes in their hands until near the place, when they put them on.

The men used to wear leather aprons or Smock Frocks while about their work to protect their clothing. The story is told about a runaway couple and that the groom was barefooted and wore a Tow Frock when they were married. It was a Quaker that run away with a Dutch maid. They died many years

since and are buried in the Friends' burying yard at Jericho.

NOON MARK.

Clocks were very scarce in the early times, and our old friends resorted to the "Noon Mark." Some door opening on the south side of the house was selected and a mark was cut in the floor, so that when it was twelve o'clock, or noon, by opening the door the sun made a shadow of the door jamb, and when the shadow reached the mark the good old mother knew it was about time to blow the horn to call the men from the fields for their dinner. What they used when the sun did not shine is hard to say. In later times the old fashioned corner clock came into use and many of them are in the possession of the old families to-day and in good timekeeping order. How well we remember their solemn "tick, tock, tick, tock."

SALT HAY.

These people had an exalted idea as to the value of Salt Hay.

At the southern part of the town were hundreds of acres of salt meadows, which they prized very highly; and every spring the right, to the use, of the meadows was disposed of at auction. The writer remembers attending such an auction as late as the year 1853. The sale took place at Vandewaters Hotel on the south side and a record of the sale shows there were 168 plots disposed of for the sum of \$858.12 and among the names of buyers, we find many of the names of the old Dutch families viz.

Voorhees, Remsen,[†]Nostrand, Duryea, Hoff, Hoogland, Van Cott, Monfort.

When the time for gathering the hay came, preparations for a week's stay was made by these people in the Dutch settlement. It being a long drive of 20 or more miles.

The children were always very anxious to greet them on their return, as during their stay on the Meadows, they hunted for the nests of the so called Meadow Hens and generally pleased

the children by bringing a basket of eggs gathered from the nests of the Hens.

A number of the lots were reached only with a boat, and after the hay was cured it was brought to the main land, loaded on wagons and then carried to the respective farms.

This is a memorandum of the expenses paid for one of these "going to the marsh" as it was called.

	£	s	d
3 hands going to mash	1	10	
Rum and Provisions		8	0
Wagon and horse, carting off		2	0
For the Boat		5	6
		2	5 6

One farmer had apples which ripened about salt hay time and he used to trade the apples for rum, to take on the "Mash" and the apples took the name of rum apples.

The different tracts of Meadow Land were designated by name as well as numbers, the following are some of the names.

Button Island	Long Meadow	South Waters Hole
Brandy Island	Long Bank	Shell Point
Cotts Island	Main Beach	South Gunnery Is.
East High Hill Is.	Mud Island	Two Squaw Island
East Waters Hole	North Gunnery Is.	Thatch Island
East Black Bank	Old Man's Island	Townsend's Island
Gin Island	Small Island	Velzers Island
Goose Island	Snapping Island	West High Hill
Great Island	Smith Island	West Black Bank
Jone's Island	Smalling Island	Whortelberry Is.
Loine's Island	Short Beach	Whitson Island
	West Island	Week's Island

STORES AND TAVERNS.

The stores must have contained a very curious collection; as they were expected to supply almost everything the Dutch community required; and were also obliged to take in exchange

for what they sold; everything that the farmers ("Boers") produced.

In the season for killing hogs, many of them were brought to the store.

The wife of one of the storekeepers told her experience about cutting up the hogs, making sausage, salting hams and pork, and trying out the lard. They would have perhaps forty at a time, and it required a great amount of hard work, sometimes lasting far into the night, in order that things should be ready for taking to York to be disposed of. The things the store had to take, butter, eggs, pork, beef, were carted several miles to some boat landing. Those of Cedar Swamp went to Hempstead Harbor or Musqueto Cove, those of Wolver Hollow, and East Woods to Oyster Bay. The boats or sail boats made weekly trips to the city, and the store proprietor went with his goods and disposed of them, buying such things as he needed for the return trip.

These trips to the city lasted a week or more. The following is a card of one of these old times transportation companies:

THE SLOOP ATLANTIC.

will run as a packet,

From Masqueto Cove to New York.

Leaving Masqueto Cove every Third (Tuesday) morning at 8 o'clock, weather permitting, she has good accomodations for passengers or freight.

For further particulars apply to Jarvis Crooker on board, who will transact all business committed to his charge faithfully and with dispatch.

Sep. 12, 1656. Records of New Amsterdam.

Know ye:—Whereas now and then the people from the country bring various wares, such as meat, bacon, butter, cheese, turnips, roots, straw, and other products of the farm to this City for sale, arrived with which at the strand they must often remain there with their goods a long time to their great damage because the community or at least the major part of it, living away from the Strand, do not know, that anything

has been brought for sale, which is not only an inconvenience for the burghers, but also a great loss for the industrious Countrymen, who often thus loose more time, than they have bestowed upon the production of their wares.—Therefore it is hereby ordered that henceforth Saturday shall be held and kept as Market day in this City on the Strand near the house of Master Hans Kierstede: let everyone who has anything to sell or buy govern himself accordingly.

Rum was sold at the stores and very little was thought of it. In looking over the old store books, there are frequent entries such as half a gallon of rum or a gallon of wine. Besides the liquor sold at the stores, there were many taverns in the town. Very early there was a tavern just west of the church, kept possibly by one of the Van Wicklen family, and it was here that many of the Dutch Elders and Deacons spent the hour between the morning and afternoon service, and also where the Dutch "vrowe" went to get coals for her foot stove in cold weather. Just to the east of the church was the first grave yard and beyond that about the year 1800 was a farm owned by one of the Monfoort family. Here was located another tavern called the "Quail Trap." One of the old farmers in the neighborhood got dry very often and frequently patronized the "Trap." It is said when he was short of money, he used to take a bag of rye on his back and trade it for rum. The farm on which the "Quail Trap" was located, was afterwards bought for the use of the town poor.

The store and the tavern went hand in hand and these places were the usual resorts evenings for the farmers. The justices court and any special meeting usually were called to meet at some store or tavern. The following lottery was held at the store near what was Sucksoo's Wigwam:

SCHEME OF LOTTERY.

made by Edward Talbott, to be drawn at the House of Henry Maybey in Wolver Hollow on Saturday the 26th of August, 1780.

1 Genteel fashionable silver watch with a handsome polished steel chain and good seal	£	s	d
	10	0	0
1 piece of choice Nankeen		10	0
3 prizes of 1½ yds Callico each	1	16	0
2 prizes of 1 silk handkerchief each.		18	0
1 genteel bristol stone shirt broach set in silver		10	0
7 Prizes consisting of 2 prizes of 1 dollar each, 2 prizes of 1 pair of silver plated Rose Bowled spoons each.			
3 Prizes of 1 pair thread stockings each.	2	16	0
10 Prizes consisting —5 prizes of one X Gauze Hkchfs each prize. 3 of one fine linen Hkfs each. 2 of 1 pair silver plated spoons each.		3	0 0
25 Prizes	£20	0	0

100 Tickets at 4s per ticket, and 3 Blanks to a prize. The articles that this Lottery consists of are all good, and the prizes are to be delivered to the winners as soon as the Lottery is drawn.

Edwd. Talbott.

One day a quaker was visiting one of the Dutch stores, and while inside, his team of horses ran away. He came out on hearing the noise and saw his team rapidly going. He said well the colt is running very fast, but I think the old mare is just a leetle the fastest. Then turning to the proprietor, he said, Well we will go in and have a little more of that "Old Rye" and then I'll look up the team. These stores were not buildings erected alone by themselves, but very many were located in one end of the dwelling house.

The early town meetings were held in a meeting house at Oyster Bay and one year at the church in Wolver Hollow. Then the voters of the town met at Norridge and there was a time of pleasure united with business. Trotting horses, shooting for turkeys, and a general good time all around. The town laws were passed by taking the "ayes and naves" and appropriations of money for town expenses were carefully attended to. Peter Luyster was elected an assessor one year, for which service he was to receive eight shillings.

We hear a great amount of talk nowadays about "Blue Laws"

and "Puritan Sabbaths." The following shows how the old time people thought:

In 1682 the town court of Huntington ordered that a person who was convicted of the crime of bringing a bag of meal from Oyster Bay to Huntington on the Sabbath day should pay a fine of ten shillings. If Cornelius Hoogland and Peter Luyster, and Isaac Remsen and Garret Snediker and Joost Monfoort could return to the places connected with their earthly dwellings they would probably conclude that the devil was in control, and the work of the Dutch Congregation had come to naught. The present generation have not such a "fine sense" about desecrating the sabbath.

"LAWS AND ORDINANCES OF NEW NETHERLAND."

Apr. 29, 1648.

Whereas we have seen and learned, that notwithstanding our previous orders and proclamations concerning the keeping of the holy Sabbath according to God's holy Word, it is not observed as we intend and desire, but is profaned and desecrated in various manners, to the great scandal, offense and reproach of this community and neighboring strangers, who visit this place, also to the vilification and contempt of God's holy Word and our ordinances based thereon,—

Therefore we, in order to avert, as much as is in our power, the wrath and punishment of God, evoked thereby and by other misbehaviours, renew and amplify herewith our previous proclamations and ordinances, having arranged for the further observance of the Sabbath with the knowledge of the Servant of God's Word, that henceforth a sermon from God's Word shall be preached in the afternoon, as in the forenoon, with the usual Christian prayers and thanksgiving: we request and charge therefore all officials, subjects and vassals to assist at the services, forbidding meanwhile during divine service, all tapping, fishing, hunting and other usual occupations, handicrafts and business, be it in houses, cellars, shops, ships, yachts, or on the streets and market places, under penalty of forfeiting all such wares, goods and merchandise and of redeeming them with a payment of 25 florins, to be applied until further orders for the

support of the poor and the churches, besides a fine of one pound Flemish, payable by purchaser as well as seller, employer as well as employee, half of it going to the officer, the other half at the discretion of the Court.

We also hereby forbid, that anyone may on the said day give himself up, to his disgrace and the offence of others, to excessive drinking, under the penalty, if so found, of being arrested by the Fiscal or any superior or inferior officer and punished arbitrarily by the Court.

SUPERSTITION.

One of the ideas of the "Old People" was that it was a very unfortunate circumstance to have a Looking Glass to break or be broken. Reference is made to the Diary of Adriaen Hegeman, where it records the fact that John Voorhees lost his life while running a horse at a race.

The story has been handed down through the years that while John was shaving before a Looking Glass, preparatory to attending the race, the glass suddenly cracked through the middle. They tried persuasion to make him remain at home, but without avail, and the consequences were as put down in the Diary.

John was the son of Jacob Voorhees and Geertye Sedam. For the family record see page 647.

NICK NAMES.

The "Old People" were great hands for giving "Nick Names," at one period nearly every male in Wolver Hollow had one of these absurd titles attached to him.

We do not connect the "Nick Name" with the person and his proper name, for the reason that it would appear as if the Compiler was holding them up to ridicule. That is something that is the least in his mind. The subject is mentioned only as showing a singular habit a community may fall into. We had the name of Young Chubby, Old Dutch, Aubey, Bottle, Boots, Boot's Boy, Dawney, Donor, Chubby, Dubby, Gamey, Hanchey, Hemmey, Buckwheat, Hooter, Kassia, Tory, Rampey, Sugar Dumpling.

This is only a partial list, and the foregoing shows the peculiar way of designating our neighbors.

One story is related of Chubby, when he was a young man. His associates persuaded him away into a lonely field one dark night to dig for a pot of money. The darkness and the loneliness in connection with this unusual expedition had rendered Chubby somewhat nervous. After digging for some time, his spade struck something giving forth a hollow sound. Raising himself in exultation to greet his companions, he was confronted only with a sheeted figure. With horror, he dropped the spade and turning towards home, started on a run, exclaiming in tones of the deepest earnestness, "Now legs if you have ever done me any good you want to do it now."

That saying has been repeated many thousands of times since, whenever haste was required, and any surviving member of the Dutch Congregation, quickly understands the reference to the story of Chubby, when they hear the words, "Now legs."

The women were given what might be termed "Nick Names," denoting affection. Maria was called Molly, Mary, called Polly, Margaret was Griete and sometimes Itye. The Dutch name Annatye was Ann. Femmetye was Febe, and Jannetye was Jane. The riddle often given to the children runs like this:

Elizabeth, Eliza, Betsy, and Bess,
Went to the woods, to find a bird's nest.
A nest they found, with four eggs in,
They each took one and left three in.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF JAMES HEGEMAN, JUSTICE
OF THE PEACE.

1802 Oct. 14. Married a Mr. Bedford of Ninepartners to Hannah Seaman of Oysterbay.

1802. Oct. 20. Warrant against a pedlar in favor of Cornelius Suydam.

1802. Oct. 21. Brought before me and says his name is Thomas Rockwell.

Andrew Hide upon oath saith that on the 20th of October, the plaintiff put 20 dollars in his hands, and the defendant

put a piece of cloth in his hands, and the defendant told the plaintiff, to take his choice, either the money, or cloth, the defendant said, he that fly's forfeits a small glass of wine, then the plaintiff received the cloth, and the defendant the money, the plaintiff said he flew and brought in the forfeit.

1802. Oct. 25. Judgment against the plaintiff. Cost of warrant 12 ½d. Evidence 12 ½d. Swearing 6d. Judgment 10d.

1802 Dec. 1. Took the oath and examination of xx xx xx concerning her pregnancy, who saith that xx xx xx is the father of the child.

1802 Dec. 4. Warrant against xx xx xx.

1802 Dec. 22. Came voluntarily before me xx xx xx and John Kershaw and entered into recognizance 125 dollars each for the appearance of xx xx xx at the next Sessions, to abide such order or orders as shall be made at the said Sessions, touching his being charged with begetting a child on the body of xx xx xx.

(This case seems to have been settled by the Minister as there were a number of baptisms in the church afterwards of children of J. and P.)

1803 July 22. Took the oath and examination of R. H. who saith she is with child and that W. H. a Pilot of Queens Co. is the father of the child. Same day issued my warrant against H.

1803 July 25. Came voluntarily before me W. H. and Jackson Mott and entered into Recognizance 150 dollars apiece for the appearance of W. H. at the next general Sessions to abide such order or orders as shall be made touching his being charged with begetting a child on the body of R. H.

1803 Oct. 18th. Summons for H. to appear 29th October.

1803 29th Oct. An order made for H. to pay 20 dollars to the present time and 56 cents weekly for 3 years and 5 mos. and 44 cents weekly 3 years and 5 months.

TRADES.

The Tailors, shoemakers and weavers in those days went from house to house and plied their trade, and had to take their pay from the farmers in such things as they needed, some of the families had looms of their own and when they did not, selected

some weaver that had a loom. Sometimes the store would be used as a go between that the exchange of commodities might be more readily brought about. Jacob Lewis was a weaver and probably lived at Wheatly. The following is his account with George Duryea in 1799:

Debit

£ s d

½ bushel corn	3. 0
1 apple tree	5 0
carting 1 load stalks.....	6 0
1 peck salt	2 6
1 Willow tree.....	5 0
½ bushel turnips	1 3
½ bushel apples.....	1 6
leather for half soles.....	1 0
115 pounds English hay.....	6 0

£1 11 3

Credit

£ s d

mowing half a day.....	3 0
weaving 39 yards	19 6
“ 2 blankets, (10 yards).....	5 0
“ piece of cloth.....	13 0
“ 6 yards of collar stuff.....	1 6
“ blankets (20 yards).....	10 0
“ 36 1-2 yards.....	18 3

£4 0 3

Some of the weavers made a specialty of weaving bedspreads.

HOOGLAND.

Dirck Jansen Hoogland, the ancestor of the Oyster Bay family came to New Netherlands in 1659 from Maerseveen, in the province of Utrecht, being at the time 22 years old. He married Oct. 8, 1662, Annetye Hansen Bergen and was known among his neighbors as “Kleyn Dirck,” (Little Dirck). His 3rd child William Hoogland born 1669, married (sup) Neeltje Adrians.

For the family record see page 270.

In the early days, the boys had to “learn a trade,” and as an illustration of that we turn to the will of Cornelius 7.

Cornelius 7, born at Flatbush about 1703, married 1st. Maria

Hardenberg. m. 2d, April 30, 1737 Sarah Wortman. His will dated May 16, 1777. Proved, June 27, 1781. R. L, 34. F, 280. N. Y.

He gives to Tunis, William and Cornelius, his carpenter tools, shoemakers tools and weaving tools. To Tunis the Bible and divided his other property among his eight children. His second wife probably being dead as no mention being made of her.

The Tunis who received the Bible was the great grandfather of Jackson Hoogland of Norwich.

John McQueen, m. Apl. 19, 1781.

Janatye Hegeman, b. June 9, 1766.

For the family record see page 310.

As has been written the boys had to learn a trade and the following are two of the instruments showing how they were "bound out" for that purpose:

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that John Smith, aged sixteen years, ten months and eight days, hath put himself, and by these presents with the consent and approbation of his parents, of the town of south hempstead, doth voluntarily and of his own free will and accord put himself apprentice, to David McQueen of Jericho, Queens County, Long Island, tailor, to learn the art, trade and mistery of a tailor, and after the manner of an apprentice, to serve from the day of the date hereof for and during the full end and term of four years, one month and nineteen days next ensuing, during all which time the said apprentice, his master faithfully shall serve, his secrets keep; his lawfull commands everywhere readily obey, he shall do no damage to his said master, nor see it done by others without letting or giving notice thereof to his said master; he shall not waste his said master's goods nor lend unlawfully to any; he shall not commit fornication nor contract matrimony within the said term, at cards, dice or any other unlawful game he shall not play, whereby his said master may have damage, with his own goods nor the goods of others without license from his said master, he shall neither buy nor sell; he shall not absent himself day or night from his said masters service without his leave, nor haunt ale houses, taverns nor play houses, but in all things behave himself as a faithful

apprentice ought to do during the said term, and the said master shall use the utmost of his endeavors to teach, or caused to be taught, or instructed the said apprentice in the trade or mystery of a tailor and—and provide him sufficient meat, drink, apparel, lodging and washing, fitting for an apprentice during the term of four years one month and 19 days, and a new suit in addition to his old ones at the expiration of the term, (great coat expected) and for the true performance of all and singular the covenants and agreements aforesaid, the said parties bind themselves unto the other, firmly by these presents in witness whereof the said parties have unchangeably set their hands and seal hereunto—dated this eleventh day of december, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, and delivered in the presence of Wm. Tredwell

Dec. 11, 1834.

JOHN SMITH
SAMUEL R. SMITH
DAVID McQUEEN

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, that I Henry Boakes now in the City of New York in America, doth Voluntarily put himself Apprentice unto Henry Dickinson of Oyster Bay in Queens Co., farmer, to serve the said Henry Dickinson and his Assigns, for and during the Space, Time and Term of six years from the first Day of August 1763. during which Time or Term, the said Master or his Assigns shall and will find and supply his said Apprentice, with sufficient Meat, Drink, Apparel, Lodging, and all other Necessaries befitting such apprentice, and at the End and Expiration of the said Term, the said Henry Boakes to be made Free and Receive according to the Custom of the Country. In Witness whereof the said Parties have hereunto interchangeably put their Hands and Seals the 1st day of August in the Year of our Lord 1763, in the 3d Year of the Reign of his Present Majesty King George the Third.

HENRY BOAKES (seal)

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in the Presence of

RICHARD TREGLITH
THOS. CANDELF

Endorsed.

This is to certify that I do assign the within written instrument with all my right and title that I have unto the same, unto Zebulon Doty for and in the consideration of sixteen pounds to me in hand, paid as witness my hand this 18th day of January 1764.

HENRY DICKINSON.

Witness:

THOMAS TOBIAS.

This is to certify that I do assign the within written instrument or Indenture with all my right and title unto the same, unto Joseph Valentine, Jr. for and in the consideration of sixteen pounds to me in hand paid, as witness my hand this 14th day of March Anno Dom 1764.

ZEBULON DOTY.

Witness:

HENRY BOAKES.

THE WARMING PAN.

The warming pan was one of the usual household articles and in this day of steam heat and soft woolen blankets it cannot readily be appreciated. Its use has fallen into disuse and the warming pan has become a favorite article for hall decoration. Any person that has experienced the pleasure of sleeping in a "North Room" of one of the Dutch homes in the winter will be able to testify as to its utility. Imagine if you please the "Spare Room" so called, devoted only to the use of company.

Here has been lavished all the best domestic skill of the good mother. The floor covered with a "Rag Carpet." A high post corded bedstead, with a canopy top. The top and sides enclosed with a fancy muslin with grotesque figures, and a curtain all around the lower part, of the same material. On drawing the muslin aside, we find the place where we are expected to deposit our weary limbs, about breast high. Provision has been made for this emergency with a small step ladder.

The first article on the bed was a straw tick. A loose mattress filled with rye straw. This was to keep the cords from hurting the sleeper. Then there were two feather beds. Then two

homespun linen sheets, and one or two quilts and to crown all the homespun bedspread.

We can contemplate all this while one of the snowstorms Adraen Hegeman speaks about is in progress outside.

There is no fire and only a tallow dip for a light. As we left the sitting room and the dream influences of the open fire place, we perhaps began to shiver with apprehension at the rigors of that "Spare Room."

But the dear Old Grandmother had been there before us and the warming pan filled with live coals had been introduced between the linen sheets and the chill had been removed.

Our evening devotions have been performed. One of the children has read a portion of Scripture, the gray haired grandfather has presented our petition at the throne of mercy, we are, conducted to our room and with a cordial wish for a sweet sleep the good housewife leaves us.

Our teeth are beginning to chatter, we hurriedly disrobe, "blow out the candle," mount the step ladder and plunge into that sea of feathers. We are lost to sight, the soft bed embraces us with its feathery arms and we sink away into oblivion. In the morning if we indulge in a "snooze" after daylight, we are fortunate, as the old rule was very generally in force, "early to bed and early to rise." While debating the subject of getting up in that cold room, we have the opportunity of studying the

BED SPREAD.

This seems to have been the "fad" of the young women about the year 1800, as the writer found none of an earlier date. Phebe Duryea a great grand daughter of Joost, had one. The date woven in the border, also her name. It is dated Feb. 14, 1822. It is now in the possession of Mrs. E. B. Thorne of Piping Rock. Phebe was bap. Oct. 9, 1803 and m. Jacob Jackson, after her marriage she had another one woven with her name Phebe Jackson, Mch. 8, 1830. This is in the possession of Mrs. Townsend C. Willis of Jericho.

Leah Hegeman a grand daughter of John Van Nostrand Turner of the Hollow, also had one, woven in the blazing star

pattern. Her name and date Jan. 27, 1814 in the border. It is now in the possession of her daughter Mrs. Ida Ann Suydam of Greenpoint. Catherine McQueen a great granddaughter of Johannes Symese and Maria Stockholm also had one with her name and date 1837. Now in the keeping of her daughter Mrs. Mary Jane Valentine.

Eliza Nostrand, the grand daughter of Peter Nostrand and Mary Seaman and the dearly loved grandmother of the Compiler, also had one with her name and the date of her birth Oct. 16, 1802, in the border.

It is now owned by her great granddaughter Edith Stoutenburgh of Glen Head (formerly Cedar Swamp).

Almost every family of the original "Dutch Congregation" are in possession of one of these keep-sakes showing the industrious habits of the "Old People."

The bed spread was made of linen and woollen yarn. The yarn spun by the women and the weaving done by Smith Mott at Westbury. The new use to which they are devoted is for Portieres or door curtains.

SLAVES.

African Slavery had existed from an early period. A "prime slave" was valued at \$120 to \$150. In 1709 a slave market was erected in New York at the foot of Wall street.

In 1689 a census was taken and there were 200 negros in Queens County.

In 1738 there were 1311.

In 1756 nearly one-quarter of the population were negros.

In 1755 there were 97 slaves in Oyster Bay. Expenses for food and clothing exceeded the value of their labor, and it was sportively said, but truly, of a farmer who had no corn to sell, that the hogs eat all the corn and the negros eat the hogs, and nothing was left.

Our Dutch friends were exceedingly kind to their slaves, for in many cases they made provision for them in their wills. We have a will before us in which there is this clause:

"And provision made for a reasonable support for my two colored women, Jude and Biah during their lives."

In later years the slaves were given their liberty.

Those liberated ones wandered away from the neighborhood, but every year almost they would return and make a visit to their old masters. Then would come some word that "Old Tom" was dead, and there would be sorrowful faces among the children, between whom there was always a strong friendship.

At the death of one of the earliest settlers he left one slave and as the heirs could not divide him up, they quit claimed him as follows:

Be it known to all people to whome these presents shall come, we — for divers causes and sufficient reason to our full satisfaction, we the said — hath released granted and quit claimed unto — and to his heirs and assigns forever, all our right and title, claim and demand whatsoever which we have or ought to have, of, in and to one Negro Boy named Prymus, which did belong unto our father — —, deceased, in his life time. To have and to hold the said Negro Boy unto him ye said — his heirs, executors and admint's and assigns, and to his only proper use and behoof for ever without any —.

In witness — this thirteenth day of April, 1747.

Signed in the presence of

SAMUEL WILLIS

THOMAS PEARSALL, JUR.

1760. Aug. 23. Peter Hegeman of O. B. sold to Benjamin Sands of Cow Neck, a negro wench called Eve for £67 10. Witness present Saml Weeks.

Peter Hegeman was the son of the first Adraen in Oyster Bay. He was born in 1706 and his wife was Annatye Hoogland. They were the great grand parents of the Norwich family of Hegemans, viz.: Elbert Hegeman, b. July 5, 1771. d. Sept. 28, 1824. m. Jan. 25, 1795, Margaret Crooker and had issue:

Andrew C. who m. Catherine B. Jackson

James " " Eleanor Bennet

Jacob " " Ann Coles

Eliza M. " " Gideon W. Franklin

A SLAVE RECORD.

1770. Sept. 15. Rose is born.

1774. June 18. Priamus is born.
1775. Feb. 20. Cate had a daughter bornd named Jude.
1775. Oct. 16. We sold Cate to Solomon Freligh (the minister).
1776. Apl. 28. Jude had a son bornd named Sam.
1777. Feb. 21. Cate was buried.
1779. Oct. 4. We sold Tean to Peter Hegeman.
1788. Aug. 26. Rose had a son born named Stephen.
1790. Oct. 22. Rose had a dau'r born named Cate.
1792. July 11. Rose had a dau'r born named Mary.
1793. Sept. 2. Rose moved to Daniel Coles's.
1797. Feb. 11. Sam had a dau'r born named Gene.
1797. June 7. My negro man left me, Samuel, he is to allow me £30; to pay it in three years; he is to pay £10 a year for his freedom.
1797. June 12. Samuel began his year with Caleb Frost.
1798. July 4. My negro man Samuel paid me £10 for his freedom, it being the first payment.
1803. Mch. 29. I got my negro man Samuel manumitted by the overseers of the poor according to law.
1806. Mch. 12. Rose bound her son James to Baruch Muttee. He being 2 years of age, to stay to 21 years of age.
1807. July 14. Rose bound her dau'r Sarah to Zebulon Frost, aged 5 yr. and 11 mo. to stay with him until she is 18 years of age.
1808. Apl. 11. Buried the body of Samuel Tice a black man, who was borned and brought up here. He was manumitted Mch. 29, 1803.
1809. May 6. Buried the dau'r of Rose named Cate.
1810. May 20. Buried the dau'r of Rose named Mateene.
1811. Feb. 16. Stephen had a son borned.
1811. Oct. 31. Stephen had a dau'r born.
1812. Sept. 18. Sam had a pair of new shoes made.
1816. July 15. Gene had a dau'r bornd.

In the burying yard at Cedar Swamp stands a marble stone erected to the memory of Judy Hegeman who d. Oct. 25, 1880. For over 80 years a faithful family servant.

DOWNING.

The first of that name in the Town of Oyster Bay was George. His first wife was Mary Coles. His mother-in-law was Maher Shalal Hashbaz Coles.

[A list of the estates of ye Inhabitants of Oyster Baye for a Country rate this 29 of Sep. 1683, George downing was put down for £80.]

He with others received a large tract of land from the Indians, and his portion was located at Little Worth. This was some years before the Dutch settled in the town and it was not before the third generation appeared that marriages were made among the Dutch congregation. He died about 1735. His will dated March 9. Probated and recorded in N. Y. L. 12. F. 412. He left issue: 2 George; 3 Daniel; 4 Richard, 5 Benjamin; 6 Henry; 7 Sarah who married a Valentine. George 2 m. Amy Hopkins and had issue: Annanias b. 1758, m. Deborah Birdsall; Sarah b. 1763, m. Abram Kassou; Anna b. 1766, m. Richard Kirk; George b. 1779, m. Eliza Burtis 1st and Mary Downing his 1st cousin 2nd.; George 2 died and was buried Mch. 4, 1802.

Annanias and Debrah had issue:

Eliza who m. William Hopkins.

Amy " " James Coles.

John " " Annie Hopkins.

Daniel " " 1st Catharine Wortman.
2d Martha Conklin.

Samuel " " Abigail Valentine.

Jacob " " (sup) Eliza Smith.

and this is the family that were interested in the following law-suit:

William Hopkins	}
vs.	
Overseer of the Poor	

Witnesses: Daniel Downing, Wolver Hollow; Samuel Downing, Westbury; Daniel Hopkins, Daniel Hopkins, Jr., George Downing, Little Worth; John Downing.

11th May 1820. Summons served on me as overseer of the poor to answer unto William Hopkins plea of trespass on the

case at William Wrights Jericho 17th instant 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Jury crav'd and adjourned to Jas Pools 24th instant 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

(The testimony is omitted). Following are the notes of Judge James Hegeman:

There is ample and complete testimony before the Court that the mother of the black woman was given by Annanias Downing to William Hopkins or his wife, and they took possession of her and that the present black woman was born about two years before the mother was manumitted and has never been manumitted or freed and never was considered to be free. If there were any doubts existing the claim which Hopkins made of the girl some time after the mother was manumitted would completely remove them. This was no taking for time; she was received in the same manner as the cows, sheep, furniture &c. were received by them. It would be inconsistent for Hopkins to say that he freed her before she was manumitted and deny ever owning her. If he proves the returning of her to the estate there he should seek recompense and not of this town. Because there is a dispute among them about the girl he falls on the town; let them settle it themselves.

The certificate of manumission and the great stress that the plaintiff places upon it if admitted in its greatest latitude, amounts to no more than to prove who was the owner at the time of the certificate being given. But the main point is, who was the owner of the mother when the present woman was born; whoever was the owner of the mother at that time is the present owner of course, as it appears she never has been freed, and it plainly appears, and the fact is that William Hopkins was the owner at that time. I am warranted in saying this from the testimony before us, and no doubt he was the owner at the time she was freed, and his claiming and owning her afterwards amounts to proof that she ever belonged to him, and the Downings freeing her does not prove them to be the owners and specially as the fact appears that W. Hopkins was the owner of the mother before and after she was manumitted, this is sufficiently proven.

After ascertaining that the mother belonged to Hopkins, the

business before us must appear in this way, that the Downings and Hopkins had slaves which they wanted to manumit, and the Downings were going to court for the purpose, and to accommodate their brother in law they take his woman, of course must own her for the purpose of getting her manumitted. This inference is warranted from the testimony before us. This is not the first and only time that blacks have been freed by persons that were not their owners.

The present plaintiff is an instance before us in the case of Jordan.

THE DUTCH GARTER.

This was an article that was used by all, males and females. They were knit backwards and forwards and the yarn was looped over the knitting needles twice, and when new were quite elastic. They were about a yard in length and were wound around the top of the long woolen stockings and the limb, and the end tucked under. Those were not the days of silk elastic and silver buckles.

The story is told of two young women who were crossing a large field and when in about the middle of the lot they were attacked by an old ram. The distance being too great for them to escape by running, they faced the animal and between the two succeeded in throwing him, and then to keep him down they *sot* on him. It was an unpleasant situation as one could not leave for assistance. They cast about for some means to bind the buck and luckily they thought of their garters. At this stage of their misfortune they gladly welcomed the appearance of James Vernon of Norwich, who (just like a man) teased them for some time and at last helped them out of their sheepish position.

THE GOURDS.

One of the articles in use among the "Old People" was the Gourd Dipper, and one of them would usually be found hanging at the well.

They are now out of use and the last one we remember having seen was in the kitchen of the old house of John Nostrand in

Wolver Hollow. The use of the Gourd for drinking purposes was probably continued as a custom from the Hollander, and shows how tenaciously they clung to anything that their fathers had done before them.

The following account compiled from the records of the Holland Society, is interesting as bearing on the subject:

In the year 1565, immediately after the decrees of the Council of Trent were promulgated, Philip II. determined to put them in force throughout his dominions. Accordingly, he now made a more vehement attack upon the reformers; and then it was, in 1566, that the Netherland nobles, led by Count Brederode, signed the famous "Compromise" with which the open rebellion of the provinces begins. Margaret of Parma was Philip's regent in the Low Countries. Before her Brederode appeared with the Protest against the Inquisition and other innovations which the King proposed to introduce in Holland.

He was accompanied by three hundred noblemen, who had bound themselves together for the preservation of the Liberties of the Provinces. The Duchess of Parma appeared to be much disturbed at the sight of such a multitude of noble remonstrants, but the Count of Barlemont, who stood beside her, begged her not to be alarmed "for" said he, in French, "they are only beggars."

The gourd or bottle had its origin from the usage made of it by the Pilgrims—that class of people who to perform a penance or to fulfill certain vows undertake a journey to the distant shrine of some saint, like that of St. James in Spain or of Loretto in Italy. They are obliged to go there begging by the way and they carry the bottle-gourd or calabosh attached to the girdle, for the purpose of carrying water for their use when they have to traverse dry and arid parts of the country. For this reason these allied nobles made use of the gourd as one of their emblems, and to turn into pleasantry the names of beggars which had been given to them with so much indignity.

John Nostrand was the son of Peter. He was b. 1778 and d. 1847. m. Mch. 5, 1880, Sarah Walters, the widow of Geo. Remsen. Sarah or "Aunt Sally" as she was called, d. in 1869 at the age of 92. One circumstance of her life was the represen-

tation of five generations living at one time. John was in the army at Brooklyn during the war of 1812. He was blind at the time of his death.

George Remsen and Sarah Walters were the grand parents of John N. Remsen, deceased, of Norwich, who served some thirty years as the Clerk of Oyster Bay Town.

TALLOW DIPS.

For many years this people had no other light for their evenings (except what came from the great stone fire places) and candles were of necessity a staple household article. Generally every Dutch kitchen was furnished with a furnace (so called.)

A large iron pot was enclosed with brick and so constructed as to leave a space beneath for the fire and no wood was considered as desirable as brush and chips.

One day it would be used for boiling the clothing of the week's wash; then for trying out the tallow for candle making. The day for dipping candles having arrived, a lot of candle rods brought down from the garret, would have strung on them candle wick, cut and twisted to the proper length. Two poles were laid on benches about three feet apart, and on these the ends of the rods would be supported.

A large tin boiler would then be partly filled with water and a quantity of hot tallow would be put in filling the boiler, the grease of course rising to the top. Each candle rod was then taken alternately and the candle wick on them immersed in the boiler. When withdrawn each wick had a portion of tallow adhering to it. By the time thirty or forty rods had been manipulated the tallow on the wick of the first rod had become cold. Then with a gentle movement of the fingers each wick was made as straight as possible. The process of dipping was then repeated and for hours it was repeated until the candle had attained a proper size. It appeared to be a simple operation, but nevertheless some skill was necessary. The tallow must not be too hot, the water in the boiler must be about right as to temperature, and only the *Dutch Vrouw* with many years' experience knew all the details of the business.

Enough candles would be made on the occasion to last the year round. If by chance the supply should become exhausted then resort was had to the candle mould which was a more simple operation.

There was a little superstition connected with these tallow candles, as follows: Some time after a candle had been burning, by some action of the tallow a little offshoot would begin at the edge of the tallow and projecting out from the side would gradually form itself into a curl. This was called the *Winding Sheet*, and presaged a death in the direction of that side on which it formed.

There was also the snuffers and tray and the candlestick, the snuffers to remove the burned wick after the tallow had burned away. It was quite an art to "snuff the candle" without putting out the light,

THRIFT.

One couple bought a farm and settled down to hard work and it is told of them that the husband went to the field all day husking corn. On his return in the afternoon the load of corn was deposited on the ground near the corn crib. After supper his wife placed a tallow dip in the window and brought out the spinning wheel and spent the evening in spinning while the husband was outside assorting the corn. One of the women born in 1756 was the mother of ten children and she could not send them to school to get them out of the way and like most all children they were generally hungry. In the morning she would spread a lot of rye bread with "Apple Butter" and leave it standing on the "Putter Bunk" for them to go and help themselves. This generation call the Putter Bunk a Sideboard.

The apple butter was made by boiling cider down until it was nearly like molasses; then some partly dried apples were put in and it was boiled until the apples were cooked.

For the family record see page 304.

There is no question as to the fact of this being a Dutch family, from the names. Adrian, the fifth child, when quite a young man, "ran away from home" and shipped aboard of a

corn ship. A terrible storm wrecked the craft and the "runaway boy" had a narrow escape from being drowned.

One Sabbath morning one of his sisters came into the house and said:

Father, Orryon is home. (The usual manner of pronouncing Adrian.)

Old Peter went out and found Orryon sitting on the fence and probably in some doubt as to the reception likely to be accorded him.

The wanderer was brought in and made to don his "Sunday clothes" and then taken to church, probably with an intimation that reformation should begin there. Whether the boy had his "jacket warmed" or not our knowledge of the matter does not warrant us in saying.

The "Old People" did not spare the rod. The Compiler has a cane made by the old gentleman, but it is rather heavy for the "warming" process.

It was made from a dogwood sapling and ornamented with markings made with a hot iron. The ferule is a tailor's thimble. However, the reformation became a fact and Orryon was one of the leading and strict members of the Dutch Congregation.

THEIR AMUSEMENTS.

One of the old customs, which still lives in the Dutch Congregation, was the "Rag Sewing." Some good "vrouw" desirous of having a carpet on the floor of the best room, saved all the remnants of cloth or woven articles and cut them in narrow strips until a sufficient quantity had been accumulated.

The invitations were then given out for the women to come on some designated afternoon to sew these strips together. The rags were wound into balls and were then ready for the carpet weaver. In the evening the men would come and the rag sewing ended in a number of games and a social time.

Then there were "Spinning Bees." An invitation consisted of half a pound of flax being left at the house. This was to be spun and on the time appointed it was taken back to the owner and the young people enjoyed another evening in festivities common to the settlement.

There were "Balls" also. Norridge as it was called was the usual resort on these occasions. The young men took their girls on horseback, as they had nothing but heavy and clumsy wagons or carts. "Fiddler Ben" furnished the music. The early settlers were a very sociable set among themselves. The women would take the flax wheel with them when they went for an afternoon call and would be busy while engaged in conversation.

Then the older people had a round of visits to make during the winter evenings, notice having been sent of the intended visitation. These occasions were utilized by the host and hostess for a display of the "Blue Chaney" dishes and the family pewter. The provision for the appetites of the guests was, well, the best.

Waffles. These were the pride of the family and a kindly rivalry was maintained as to which skilled matron the award should be given for making the best.

Wafers. These were another Dutch feature of the table. A wafer iron had the initials of the heads of the family cast in, so as to show in the cakes when baked. Miss Dorothy Onderdonck of Flower Hill, North Hempstead, has one of this kind that belonged to Dorothy Monfoort, b. Dec. 21, 1767, d. May 15, 1848. She was the wife of Joseph Onderdonck. The wafer iron is marked J. D. M. and the date 1742.

INSCRIPTION COPIED FROM A LOVING CUP.

Let the wealthy and great
Roll in splendour and state
I envy them not I declare it
I eat my own lamb
My own chickens and ham
I shear my own fleece and I wear it
I have lawns I have bowers
I have fruits I have flowers
The lark is my morning alarmer
So jolly boys now
Here's God speed the plough
Long life and success to the former.

Industry Produces *Wealth*.

There were many other good things provided as the "Old People" entertained well. After the meal the oldest adjourned to the best room and the men smoked their long clay pipes; the women knit and some of them "snuffed." Stories of the past were repeated and thus became legendary; as you will often hear now some one of the older people remark; "Yes I remember hearing my grandfather or the "Old People" tell about the happenings of the early days.

Scattering pieces of the old pewter, so highly prized by the early settlers may occasionally be found. A large platter 17 inches in diameter is now in the family of Daniel T. Luyster of Wolver Hollow. It has the initials I. V. D. B. (Ida Van Der Bilt) on the margin. She was the daughter of Jeremiah of Flatbush, and was born Aug. 5, 1741 and married Nov. 11, 1757, Rem Hegeman.

Some of the pewter plates being much larger than this one. The Compiler having found them 25 inches in diameter. They are now decorated with hand paintings and used as "Plaques."

The families had a strange attachment for each other, and it may have been because they were more or less related by blood kinship. The dozen or more families of the settlement having lived near each other for many years, their children marrying seldom outside the Dutch circle; hence the rounds of evening visits.

It is hardly necessary to give a description of all the paraphernalia connected with the spinning and weaving department of the Dutch household, except in brief. There was the large wheel for woolen yarn. The flax or linen wheel. The reel for winding the yarn from the spindle into skeins and the swift. The swift was used when the yarn was wound into balls. The maid of this day uses her lovers hands instead of the Dutch swift. The making of spinning wheels was a trade and the Van Nostrands were called "Draayer" which is supposed to mean a maker of spinning wheels.

Aaron Van Nostrand, Turner (Draayer) of Jamaica in his will dated Jan. 13, 1764. Probated Apl. 23, 1764, N. Y. L, 14. F. 393 left to each of his daughters a linen wheel. There

were five of them and their names were Aulty, Gertye, Sarah, Janitye and Ann.

Then again each knitting member of the family had her own particular equipment. Knitting needles, knitting sheath, and a basket for the balls of yarn and the unfinished work. These baskets were made of fine splints and were good work done by the basket maker.

Woe betide the unlucky urchin who accidentally upset the basket and spilled the balls over the floor. One basket had the name on, Caty Mefoore, her Basket, 1806. Catharine Monfort was born in 1787 and married Morris Simonson.

Mrs. John Downing their granddaughter is the owner of an antique, brass spectacle box, so old that the memory of man runneth not back thereto. It is engraved on the top and bottom with pictures illustrating the little story contained in the Bible, Exodus 2d Chap. 15 to 20 verses. On the side is engraved and in Dutch:

*Wat k'gn den mens de ryk dom baate
Als hy doot is moet hy't dog hier laate.*

The translation is, What advantage is it to a man, to gain riches and power, as he has to leave it all when he dies. This box came down from the family of Morris and Catherine.

The "Old People" seldom used the name Catherine, but called the name "Treeny" a corruption of Katrina.

Catherine was an own aunt to Mary A. Monfoort born May 14, 1812.

On the first celebration of Lincoln's birthday in 1896 the writer was shown the process of spinning flax by Mary. This aged woman, although 85 years have come and gone, is quite active, and the remarkable manner with which she manipulated the flax wheel, went to show that her hands had lost none of their skill.

An account of the "Bed spreads" has been written in a previous chapter, but Mary is the only person the Compiler has found who possesses one, which is composed of the yarn spun by herself.

When the "Old Homestead" of the Monfoorts comes before our mental vision; we picture it as an antiquarian gold mine. A home replete with remembrances of the "Old People."

We can hardly imagine her as a child, playing with dolls and other toys, but it must have been, as she delighted the writer with an inspection of some of the toys she had in her childhood; one was the little doll snugly tucked away in a little "Canopy Top Corded Bed." The linen thread composing the pillow cases and bed tick all being home spun.

To her the Compiler is under many obligations for her valuable help in his work of recording the deeds of past generations, and bringing the scattered members of the Dutch Congregation together again under the shadow of the genealogical tree.

It would be of interest to give a complete record of one family showing a straight descent from the Emigrant, and there could be no more suitable one than the ancestors of the before mentioned Mary A. Monfoort.

Pieter Monfoort emigrated at an early period from the Netherlands, married Jan. 12 or 17, 1630, Sarah de Plancken or (Blanck) at Amsterdam in Holland prior to his emigration.

Their son Pieter, bp. July 21, 1652. m. Marretye Pieterse Luyster.

Their son Jacobus, b. Oct. 6, 1696. m. Dorothy Durye.

Their son Joost, b. May 25, 1724. m. Catrina Duryea.

Their son Abraham, b. Jan. 29, 1754. m. Ranche Monfort.

Their son George, b. Aug. 4, 1781. m. Jane Hegeman.

Their dau. Mary Ann, b. May 14, 1812.

Joost Durye died in 1780 and the Inventory of his Estate shows the following items:

2 Hatts.

1 Great coat. 2 tite Boded Coats.

5 Wooling Wescoats. 1 Lining Do.

2 Pair Breeches—One with Silver Buttons.

8 Pair Stockings. Wooling & Lining.

6 Shurts.

1 Pair shoes. The whole Valled

Cash in house 17 3/4 ginnis at 37/4

£ s d

8 12 8

33 2 8

	£	s	d
5 half Joes at 64s.	16	0	0
11 Spanish Dollars	4	8	0
Small Change		3	8

THE OLD TIMES VANDUE DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Articles of Vandue made this 7th day of July 1781 for the sale of Sundry Goods and Chattles belonging to the Estate of Jost Duryea of late of Oysterbay deced and to be sold by the subscribers.

First the Goods & Chattles are to be sett up to "sail" in a publick manner and fairly cried and struck off to the Highest bidder or bidders.

Secondly the purchaser shall amediately take charge of said Goods struck off and discharge the sellers.

Thirdly the money is to be paid on the Delivery of said Goods any person whatsoever so neglecting or refusing to comply with these articles shall be obliged to make good all damage to the "Saderffaction" of the sellers and sold by us the subscribers as witness our hands in presence of us

Stephen Weeks,
Jackson Mott.

JOHN WORTMAN,
GABRIEL DURYEA,
ABRAHAM MONFOORT,
WILLETS KIRBY,

Executors.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be sold at publick Vandue on Saturday the 7th day of July next at the house of Joost Duryea. Late of Oysterbay deceased, Milks cows, household furniture and Green Corn on the ground such as wheat and Rye Likewise considerable wheat and Rye by the Bushel and Sundry sorts of household Goods and Beding and many other articles not mentioned. the Vandue to begin at 10 o'clock in the morning and to be sold by us.

JOHN WORTMAN,
WILLETS KERBY,
GABRIEL DURYEA,
ABRAHAM MONFOORT,

Executors.

Dated June 26, 1781.

A List of goods sold at publick Vandue the 7th day of July,
1781. Belonging to the Estate of Joost Durye deceased.

	£	s	d
1 Heifer to Gilbert Wright	9	0	0
1 Cow " Charles Samenson	13	0	0
1 do " Whilliampe Derye	14	2	0
1 do " do	20	2	0
1 Swine " George Durye	3	1	0
1 small Brood Ax to Charles Duryea	5	8	
1 old Sadel to Gilbert Wright	9	0	
1 Shoemakers Bench, lasts and Tools to Gar- ret Nostrand	5	0	
1 market basket to Jacob Robbins	8	0	
1 Linen Wheel to Mary Durye	2	0	
A parsell of Soal Leather to John Van Cott	14	6	
1 Basket of do to Daniel Sealey	6	0	
1 Blanket to Tunis Bogart	6	10	
1 Green Rugg to John Wright	11		
1 Ragg Covered to Jacob Kershaw	6		
2 Covered to David Van Cott	4		
1 Cittele Salt (Kettle)	}	4	0
1 Beadstead Cord to George Duryea			
1 Setting Chair to John Wortman		9	0
2 do to Thomas Cheshire		10	0
2 do to Samuel Nichols		4	0
2 do to Charles Durye		8	0
2 do to John Wright		3	6
1 Looking Glass to Joseph Carter		6	7
5 knives to Garret Nostrand		3	0
1 Tea Pot & Cofy Pot to Adolf Covert		2	4
xxx & Baskett to Peter Nostrand		7	
Raisers & specticles to Charles Jackson		1	5
1 xxx to Garret Nostrand	1	3	0
1 Case and Bottles to George Durye		2	0
1 Lock Chest to Joseph Carpenter	10	3	
2 Puter Platters to Thomas Cheshire	12	6	
3 do to Thomas Stivus		5	9
Old Putter to Garret Nostrand	1	6	

	£	s	d
2 Sheats to Jacob Keshow	9	7	
2 Pair Piller Cases to Dainel Baley	4	7	
1 Pair Piller Cases to Benjamin Cheshire	5	8	
1 Pair Piller Cases to Thomas Stivus	5	7	
1 Barrel to Thomas Cock	9	0	
1 Feather Bed to John Wright	2	0	9
2 Pillers & Bolsters to John Wright	14	4	
2 Sheats to Thos. Stivus	14	0	
2 Old Coverleds to Adolf Covert	12	0	
1 Bedstead & cord & Under Bed to Brown	17	4	
1 Cubbord to Mary Durye, Daughter Neley	1	12	6
1 do to Gilbert Wright	16	0	
4 Bushels Rye to Thos. Stivus 13/6	2	14	0
4 do to do 14/1	2	16	0
4 Bushel all y ^e Remande to do 14/2	2	18	0
4 do Wheat to Joseph Carpenter 21/6	4	6	0
4 do do to John Vansint 22/0	4	8	0
2 1/2 do do to Jos ^h Carpenter 21/6	2	13	9
1 Half Bushel Measure to Samuel Burr	7	0	
1 Sett Warping Barrs & Spools to George Durye	3	0	
1 Sheat to Jackson Mott	13	2	
1 Cask Flax Seed to Nicholas Bennet	10	6	
A small quantity of Oats to Benjamin xx xx	1	8	
2 Lasts to Garret Noostrand	1	2	
flax seed in Barn to George Durye	5	1	
1 Pich fork to Peter Hagarman	2	3	
1 Pease Grain, East Part, Peter Nostrand	7	15	0
1 do West Part, do	10	1	0
1 do South Lott do	7	12	0
1 do to Charles Durye	6	16	0
1 Chair to Peter Hagarman	8	1	
1 Grind Stone to Charles Durye	3	0	
1 Coverlid to John Wortman	14	0	
1 half side Leather to Cornelius Velser	6	0	
1 side Leather to Jeromus Luysters	10	0	
1 Course Touth hitchel to John Wortman	12	0	
1 pair of Wool Card to Henry Suydam	1	2	

	s	d
1 Sive to Henry Suydam	1	1
1 Tray to Jo ^s . Horton	1	1
1 mortar to Gabriel Durye	1	0

As this auction was had at East Woods (now Syosset) there were very few of the people from Cedar Swamp & Wolver Hollow there, but the Dutch Congregation was well represented. We shall have to excuse the Dear Old People for their spelling, as, at this time, they were just learning to talk English.

Joost Durye was b. in 1709 and m. Willimpe Terhune. Their son Jorus, m. Willemina Braambos, and their daughter Willimpie m. William Braambos, No. 3, her brother William Braambos, No. 2 and his mother emigrated from the island of Curacao and settled at Bushwick, where he married Catryntyne Van Kats, afterwards settling in Mutton Town in a stone house, near the late residence of John R. Duryea, deceased. The blood of the Braambos family, flows in the veins of many of the Dutch Congregation. Of the children of Jorus Duryea and Willemina, they married into the Luyster, Hoogland, Simonson, Remsen and Monfoort families.

The will of Willimpe Terhune Duryea is quite a curiosity as showing how disposition was made of personal property.

She devises to Charles Duryea's son George the Lame Boy.

To her daughter Willimpe, her Best Cow. To Cornelia Nosstrand another daughter the Great Bible. To Mary Bennet the Pewter Platter marked "M. R. T." and upon a second consideration I give unto Willimpe my Side Saddle and Brass Kettle.

William Braambos, No. 2, had two Hessian soldiers billeted at the house during the Revolutionary War. One of them died while there and his body was buried near the stone house.

The old farm of George Duryea was located near the top of Spring Hill as it is now called and there was a brick yard where the brick was made. The old account book showing entries made from 1786 to 1805 was still in the family, even the quill pen, with which the writing was done, was in the book. The young people enjoyed merry making in those times and we are

told that a stray pig wandered into the brick yard one day. That evening there was a frolic and roast pig was on the bill of fare. The women who were employed to tale the brick, played a conspicuous part in the demise of the porker.

One of the accounts in the old book was with Charles Ramusun an Indian man, for work Feb. 14, 1809.

THE SAMP MORTAR.

The Indians sometimes used the stump of a tree, and attaching the pestle to a sapling making a spring pole, they thus avoided the lifting of the pestle and making the sapling do the work.

They also used a large stone with a depression in it for a mortar.

One of this kind is in possession of a family in Cedar Swamp, at the present time. The "Old People" used a log of some kind of hard wood, about 15 inches in diameter and two feet long, with the end hollowed out and a large wood pestle. This was the kind in general use. Some were fashioned in a regular mortar shape. One of this kind was sold at the auction not long since of the effects of the late John Rogers Duryea of Mutton Town (now Spring Hill). The date was cut in the side 1774, and an initial W. on the edge.

The initial probably intended for that of his grandmother's name.

The following is selected from Henry Onderdonck's collection, although not intended to mean this Roelof but to show the news and advertisements of the early years.

1759, Apl. 10. The officers of one of the three companies of Queens County recruits for the French War—

1st Co. Capt. Ephraim Morse.

1st Leut. Geo. Dunbar.

2nd. Leut. Roeloff Duryea, 1760 he was 1st Leut.

1766, Dec. 29. Last Monday Joseph Andrews, mariner, on information that he was one of the villains who murdered Capt. Ruleff Duryea of the sloop Polly on her passage to the West Indies and all the people on borad except one, was apprehended at Boston. Two days after his arrival there he had his hair cut off so as to disguise his looks. Many of Duryea's things were

found on him particularly a medal which he wore around his neck and several shirts worked with the initials of his name. A considerable sum of gold was found on him and he showed great signs of guilt on being first apprehended, but denied any knowledge of murder and piracy.

1768, Jan. 25. Rulef Durye offers at vendue his farm in Little Plain Hollow. It contains fifty-five acres 1-3 woodland, a new barn, a double house with three fire places and finished with pannel work and a kitchen adjoining, a garden with picked poles around it and an orchard of 100 appletrees, all in good four rail fence, convenient for shop or tavern. A tavern is kept now.

1775. Oct. 16. Jacob Duryee and Albert Terhunen, Executors offer for sale the homestead of Jost Duryea near Old Neck at Jamaica South, 72 acres on which is a grist mill of one pair of stones, mill house, bolting house. Also a fine healthy negro boy ten years old.

VAN COTT.

Claes Cornelise emigrated in 1652 and settled in Bushwick.

The Dutch name of this family was Cats. We find from an old record that Jacob Cats was educated at the University of Leyden in Holland. Our "Old People" spelled the name Kat, Kats, Katts, Van Katts, Van Cats and ended with Van Cott.

Johannes, a son of the emigrant, married Barabra —, and their son, Claes (Nicholas) married Jannetye Wortman.

Claes and Jannetye had six children baptised in the Wolver Hollow Church.

John, bap. in 1749, was the grandfather of Mrs. Alfred Hoogland of Cedar Swamp.

Cornelius, bap. in 1765, married Sarah Ludlum. Cornelius and Sarah had eight children, of which the youngest was John, b. April 25, 1810.

d. June 12, 1891.

m. Oct. 9, 1849.

Margaret McCoun.

b. Jan. 25, 1814.

d. Mch. 21, 1852.

John owned a farm on the west shore of Oyster Bay Harbor and it will be long remembered by the citizens of the town as being a favorite place for a day's outing. Van Cott's picnic ground has been visited by many people. The proprietor had erected a long thatch roof building for dining and dancing for the accommodation of visitors, and a "bath house." His dwelling was close at hand where all were given a cordial greeting. Some peculiar fancy of John's had led him to paint the exterior of the buildings in Red, White and Blue. The interiors were decorated in strange and curious figures. One room was painted to represent a "snow storm." The dining pavilion was decorated with many colored vines and strange animals and even the fences were painted Red, White and Blue. It certainly was a curious and charming place and, like all things else, it has fallen under the hand of time, but the memory abides with us still.

REVOLUTIONARY, &c.

May 29, 1775. Congress recommended all the counties to appoint committees and sub committees for the various towns to carry into execution the resolutions of the Continental and Provincial Congress.

The sub committee for Cow Neck and
Great Neck, were

Benj. Sands, Chairman.

Adriaen Onderdonck, Deputy.

Peter Onderdonck.

John Farmer, Clerk.

Martin Schenck.

Thomas Dodge.

Simeon Sands.

William Cornwell.

D. W. Kissam.

John Cornwell.

And for Oyster Bay.

William Hopkins, Chairman.

Zeb. Williams.

Samuel Townsend.

Joost Monfort.

John Kirk.

Isaac Bogart.

Nathan Horton.

John Luyster.

Samuel Youngs.

Minne Suydam.

Nov. 7, 1775. Among those who voted For Deputies to Congress were:

Elbert Hegeman, jr.

" " sr.

Rem Hegeman

Jacobus Luyster

Andries Hegeman, jr. George Bennet
 " " sr. Albert Nostrand
 John Luyster.

MILITIA COMPANIES IN 1776.

Adriaen Hegeman, b. Aug. 24, 1739, d. at Cripple Bush, Oct. 5, 1776, m. on Nov. 13, 1762, Echbertie Van Nostrand and was one of the members of the Wolver Hollow Co. In his diary under date of June 19, 1776, he writes:

"Was a general muster on the Great Plains. David Leighton was our Captain." On August 29, 1776, he writes:

"We left the lines at Brucklin and went over to York." (See diary).

Among his papers was found a little book containing the following record in his hand writing:

A LIST OF MILITIA FOOT UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPTAIN DAVID LATON OF OYSTERBAY IN QUEENS COUNTY, 1776.

Rem Hegeman, First Lieut.
 John Schenck, Second Lieut.
 Jacob Downing, Ensign.
 Sargeants

Daniel Bogart	Joseph Kirby
George Bennet,	Abraham Monfort

Corporals

William Laton,	Albert Van Nostrant
Jacob Casshow,	Nicholas Van Cots

Daniel Hopkins, Drummer.
 William Wright, Fifer.

Andries Hegeman,	Jeromus Bennet
Peter Hegeman,	Aron Simonson
Richard Jackson,	Thomas Campbell
Charles Simonson,	Jost Snediker
Barnt Snediker,	Ananias Downing
Peter Sniffen,	Benjamin Whailey
Jackson Mott,	William Hopkins Junr.,
James Bennet,	William Crooker Junr.
Leffert Lefferts,	Wilhelimus Hoogland

Edmund Titus,	Abraham Snediker
John Wright,	Jehonnes Casshow Junr.
Job Halstead,	Mowris Casshow
Hewlet Townsend,	Stephen Camm
Sampson Crooker,	Peter Luister
Peter Monfort,	Peter Nostrand
Richard Townsend,	Jacobus Monfort
Adriaen Hegeman Junr.	James Place
[John Remson Junr.	Abraham Remson
Cornelius Remson,	Jacob Van Wicklen
Tunis Bogart,	Antonie Van Nostrand
John Van Wicklen,	Abram Van Wicklen
Abram Van Wyck,	John Hardenbargh
Isaac Bogert Junr.	Benjamin Rushmore
William Tappan,	Jehonnes Casshow 3rd
John Van Cots,	John Luister Junr.
Thomas Cock,	Norris Hayes
John Underhill,	Samuel Strigham

[We have no doubt in our minds as to the fact of this being the company present at the Battle of Long Island, from the testimony of Adriaen Hegeman and from circumstances which will be shown later.

Oyster Bay Co.—140 men.

John W. Seaman, Captain.

Peter Hegeman, Lieutenant.

John Townsend, 2nd Lieutenant.

East Wood's Co.—85 men.

Person Brush, Lieutenant.

Gabriel Duryea, Ensign.

July 22, 1776. Daniel Nostrand was a Captain of a Militia Co. in Oyster Bay.

Captain Laton's Co. was increased by the following recruits:

Tunis Van Cott

Peter Luyster

Peter Monfort

Isaac Bogart.

Aug. 12, 1776. These are some of the Company of Capt. Peter Nostrand, stationed at Far Rockaway before the battle of Long Island:

William Bennet,

Daniel Luyster

John Bennet,	George Monfort
Andris Cashow,	Samuel Mott
George Downing,	Isaac Remsen
Rem Hartenburgh,	[1st. Corporal]
Cornelius Hoogland,	George Bogart
Abm. Probasco,	[3rd. Sergeant]
Simeon Voorhies,	John Probasco

Tunis Van Cott, Fifer.

July 23 to Aug. 31. In Capt. Manee's Company, stationed at Cow and Great Neck and at New York Ferry:

Benj Downing,	Wm. Brambush
Nicholas Bennet.	

July 25 to Aug. 31. In Capt. Ludlum's Co., stationed on the shore south of Jamaica and at N. Y. Ferry:

Isaac Van Osdal,	John Bennet
Rem Remsen	Nicholas Wortman

The first of the Layton family in the "Dutch Congregation" was William of Wheatly. His wife was Magrite Kettels. William died about 1775. He divided his property among his six children, giving to William the silver tankard.

For the family record see page 288.

His son David was the Captain of the Military Co. before mentioned. He died in 1802. Will dated Mch. 9, proved Sept. 18, R. L, C. F, 143. Ja. He left eleven children, nine of whom were baptised in the Wolver Hollow Church. One of his sons, Abraham, was celebrated as being a great *Wrastler* (wrestler). Another son, George, was one of the soldiers in the war of 1812—located in Brooklyn. He was a very turbulent man and quite frequently engaged in a fight with some one. On being remonstrated with for his fighting proclivity he said, "They brought me down here to fight and I'm going to fight; if I can't fight with my gun I'm going to fight with my fists."

The Oyster Bay Committee were in session at Dan'l Cock's, Matinecock, when they were informed of the result of the battle at Brooklyn. They at once broke up and hastened home, there

to await their fate, except Joost Monfoort and Isaac Bogart, who took leave of their families, mounted horses and rode off to Huntington Ferry, where they crossed the same night in company with Maj Thorne and others and proceeded to Fish-kill. Joost, after a few months' absence, returned and went to New York to Genl Robertson, who gave him a certificate, but not until one of Montfoort's neighbors had made a strong effort to defeat the object.

No sooner had Joost Monfoort fled than Capt. Sneden and N. C. came to his residence and were taking an inventory of stock, grain, &c, with a view to its confiscation, when his father told them the property was not Joost's but his. Thereupon they went off. Joost had three sons, Peter, Abraham and George, in the army at Brooklyn. They had just returned home, when some British light horse rode up to the house by night. They escaped by a back door. The light horse, however, by mistake seized their brother Jacobus, who had not been in arms, and to prevent his escaping the drunken guard made him sit up undressed all night by the fire side. He pointed a pistol at his mother, threatened to rip open the feather beds because she could not tell where her sons had fled, made her draw cider, &c. and to terrify her still more he presented his sword to Jacobus and then drawing forth his pistol, insisted on a mock fight. After he had thus trifled the night away, early next morning he went off with his prisoner to the "Hollow," before Squire Van Wyck, where to his mortification he found he had caught the wrong person.

At another time some soldiers piloted by Tories came to his house and wantonly fired into the turkey roost, took four loads of corn from his crib, jumped into the hog pen, run their swords into two of the hogs, threw them into a wagon and carried them off to Jamaica. They also drove off two fat cattle. While the Tories were thus annoying him, Monfoort used to tell them he hoped to see the day when he should have satisfaction. "Ah," said Squire Van Wyck, "You may live in hopes, but you'll die in despair."

The writer found the following papers in the possession of Miss

Susan J. Schenck at Manhasset, who very kindly allowed them to be copied. They tell their own story and seem to need little comment, but go to show what one "Dutch Farmer" was caused to endure during the little unpleasantness with Great Britain, at the time of the Revolution.

The subjects of "His Majesty" were not overburdened with a knowledge of Webster's Common Spelling Book, and the copies are made as "She was writ."

Martin Schenck was born Dec. 26, 1740, and lived on a farm a little south of the Friends' Meeting House at Manhasset. His first wife was a daughter of Jacob Rapalje of Hell Gate; his second wife was a daughter of Abram Rapalje.

Was Treasurer of Queens Co. in 1786 and 1792 and among the old papers was a letter written to him by Samuel Burr, and dated Norwich, June 23, 1786.

Mr. Schenck died Jan. 23, 1793, and according to Adriaen Hegeman's diary was buried Jan. 26, in the old family ground at Cow Neck. Andris McQueen who may be remembered by some old readers, was a dealer in cattle and sheep and used Mr. Schenck's farm as a resting place, staying for a night there on his way from the city with his drove.

These may certify that the bearer hereof Mr. Martin Schank is a staunch friend to the American cause; a member of the Committee for this district and its Desird that he may pass at large unmolested.

District of Cow and Great Neck, 23d July, 1776.

By order of the Committee

BENJ. SANDS, *Chairman.*

After the battle of Long Island the British soldiers were sent to the different localities and the following order was issued.

His Excellency, Genl Howe, having appointed me comanding officer for the Eastern part of this Island, I do hereby strictly enjoyn and order all persons watsoever in your County of Suffolk upon their peril to use their utmost efforts to preserve the peace of said county that all committeemen and others acting under the authority of the Rebels imediately cease and remain

at their respective homes, that every man in arms lay them down forthwith and surrender themselves on pain of being treated as Rebels, and thereby exhort all persons to be aiding and assisting his majesties forces by furnishing them with watever lyes in their power in particular that they bring in their Cattel, excepting milck cows and calves, for their supply, and their Waggon and horses for transporting their Baggage, &c.

For all wich they shall be fully paid, his majesty having sent this army not for the Oppression but the protection of the Inhabetance, but I must also signify that unless they shew a dutifull submission in all respects and immediate compliance with these orders respecting the Cattle and Waggon, I shall be under the necessity of marching the Trops under my command without Delay into the county, and Laying wast the property of the Disobedient as persons unworthy his majestyes clemency.

Head Quarters in Queens County.

Aug. 29, 1776

WILL ERSKINE, *Brigd General*.

To the Inhabitance of the County of Suffolk, I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of Brigd Genl Erskine's Original Letter to the Inhabitants of Suffolk, and I have authority to assert that the same conduct recommended in this letter is demanded of the Inhabetance of Queens County, and that in consequence the same clemency will be observed towards them.

Hempstead, August 30th, 1776.

GEOR D. LUDLOW.

[SEAL] Howe.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND IRELAND, KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH and so forth,

To ALL MEN to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting: Know ye, that WE of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and out of the zeal and affection which we have and bear to our subjects, have pardoned, remised and released, and by these Presents do pardon, remise and release to Martin Schenck Junr, late Committee-man of Cow Neck, in Queens County in the Province of New York, otherwise called

or by whatsoever other name or Sirname, or addition of name or Sirname Dignity, Office, or Place, the said Martin Schenck shall be reputed, called, or named, or heretofore was reputed, called, or named, all and singular Treasons, as well high Treasons as petit Treasons, Rebellions, Insurrections and Conspiracies against US, our Crown and Dignity AND also all and all Manner of Misprisions of Treason, or other Misprisions by him the said Martin Schenck at any time heretofore had, done, or perpetrated, whether the said Martin Schenck of the Premises, or any of them, should have been indicted, appealed, sued and adjudged, outlawed, convicted, condemned or attainted, or not. WE also pardon, remise, and release by these Presents, to the aforesaid Martin Schenck all and singular Judgements, Pains of Death, Punishments, and Issues and Profits of all Domains, Manors, Lands, Tenements, and other Hereditaments, of him the said Martin Schenck on Occasion of the Premises or any of them, by the said Martin Schenck forfeited or lost and to US, by Reason of the Premises due, belonging or appertaining.

GIVEN at New York this sixteenth Day of January, 1777.

By Command of His EXCELLENCY.

HENRY STRACHEY.

New York, 23 January, 1777.

MR. GEORGE BELL.

SIR. In consequence of your orders from Daniel Chemier. Esqr Commissary Genl &c &c. you will proceed directly to the undermentioned Persons on Cow Neck, there examine what stocks of hay they have, from information they are still unfriendly to Government, as from the many repeated assurances thereof. You will leave to each of them part of their Hay for their Lean Stock, if any of them have Cattle fit for the service, you will take them for the use of Mr. Chemier, you will apply to Kissam Esq. one of his Majestys Justices of the peace on said Neck for assistance, if any Refuse. But if any of them will Ride themselves give them the Liberty, for which allow them 12 shillings per day and 6 shillings per hundred for their Hay.

Flatter myself you will be able to collect 20 Tons. You will send it all to Brooklyn ferry with a carefull hand to assist you.

As the nature of this Business requires secrecy, you will act as prudence directs, Wishing you success, remain

Yours &c

B. J.

Cow Neck.

Elbert Hegeman, Sr. & Jr.,
Andries Hegeman,
George Rapelje,
Timothy Smith,
Hendrick Onderdonck,
Ben Sands, Chairman of the
Committee.

Ob Demilt,
Peter Onderdonck,
Adrian Onderdonck,
Thomas Dodge,
John Cornell,

Simon Sands,
Ben Ackerly,
Mart Schenck,
Robert Mitchel,
Whitehead Kissam,

William Cornell,
John Sands, Cornl.
Thomas Appleby,
Doctor Latham,
Richard Sands,

Great Neck.
Henry Stocker,
Phil Allen,
Henry Allen,
Peter Schenck,
Thomas Smith,

At Searing Town.
Daniel Searing,
John Searing, Sr.,
John Searing, Jr.,
Gilbert Searing,

P. S. You will search every Barn on the Necks or any other place you can think of, from Cow Neck to the Plains, taking in Herricks, Grand Neck &c.

Give each of them a Receipt for what you Judge the Loads at, for which I will pay them on your return.

N. B. the above information came from Mr. Robert Sutton on said Neck.

(Note) The above letter was copied from Benjⁿ James' Letter Book by Rem P. Remsen, in whose possession it was.

The Memorial of Martin Schenck of Queens County to His Excellency Major General Robinson.

To his Excellency, James Robinson Esqr Major General of his Majesty's Forces, and Commander of New York.

The memorial of Martin Schenck inhabitant of Queens County.

humbly sheweth that on the 9th day of January, one John Worden, a Reffugee from some part of New England, came to the memorialist's house with an order from Col. Hamilton to take Bed and Board for himself and family, in your memorialist's house.

He therefore begs leave with submission to represent the present state of his family to your Excellency.

His house is not large, and has a considerable family to support of both Whites and Blacks, he has spared as much of all kinds of provisions as he can for the use of his Majesty's troops. That in point of duty to his Majesty, the memorialist has done his share in full; with his fellow subjects, which he can make appear by his Captain (Stephen Thorne, Esq.)

And as to the comfortable support of the women and children, lately sent into this part of the country by the Rebels, he is free and willing to bear his full proportion with the rest of the inhabitants; and any other charitable donations, to the poor and distressed as in time hereafter may appear necessary.

That under the present situation of the memorialist's with respect to his house and family, he cannot admit the said John Worden and his family into his house.

That the said John Worden and his family is now in a house where Captain Sanford turned a family out of doors, and put him, his wife and seven children in, which house is now wanted for no other purpose.

Wherefore the memorialist most humbly prays your Excellencie's protection against such intrusion; and as in duty bound ever prays &c.

January 10th 1787.

Queens Co.

MARTIN SCHENCK.

A copy of the order of Col Hamilton to the memorialist, herewith presented.

On this paper is written:

Court Martial, held at James Smith's at Herricks on Tuesday the 28th of April between me and John Heaviland.

The Court comprised,

Capt. Edward Ellison, President.

Ensign ——— Brown.
Ensign ——— Nostrant.
Ensign ——— Gerards Clows.
Ensign ——— Edmen Evens.

The further writing appears to be the evidence taken.

Apl. 24, 1778. between one and two in the morning, there came a man who knocked at my door. I called out, who is, there? "A friend I hope," he answered. I asked him, what do you want? "Get up and show me the way to Flushing." I told him to go around my garden, and when he came to the meeting house to take his left hand. He told me that he was tired, and I to let him lie by the fire all night. I told him to go in the kitchen. He went off of the stoop, and said that they would not let him in, and he told me that he must come in the house. I gets up and looked out of the window and I saw a man sitting all in a heap behind the stoop. I shut the window and told him that he came to plunder me, "for what does that man sit behind the stoop for," and I have expected you and am prepared.

I lights two candles, go up stairs and called down the Refugee, and told my wife to get up and light candles. Took down my gun, lit four candles, built up a large fire and walked the floor for some time.

At length they came like a clap of thunder at the doors and windows; and swore they would split down the door if I did not open. I told them to stand off or I would fire through the door; they cried fire and be-damned.

They split down the door, cried fire, they cried that there was twenty. I said if there is fifty one must die. I snapped the pan of my gun. One jumped behind the *pottenbank* (cubbord.) I points the gun at him; two jumped behind the table, I turned my gun on them. The one flew from behind the cubbord and took hold of the gun. I said, "I surrender." He took the gun from me.

One John Heaviland rushed up at me and I stepped back till I got beside the candles, then I stood and viewed him and told him that I knew him.

Then Gritman struck me and throwed me down, struck the

Nostrand
Court Martial

refugee Bishop, and throwed down my wife and put out the lights and drove us all in the leanto, then I begged to come in the house again, then whether they set Heaviland on the stoop, or Smith, but one of them burst the lock off of the other room door and struck on the desk.

I told him not to break my desk. "Give me the keys," he said, I gave them, they ondid the desk and cubbord, Gritman and Smith or Heaviland took out my cash and linen; Wanser stood sentry over me and my wife. My wife thinks Wanser to be one of the men. Bishop can declare to Smith as being one of the men and Gritman, but none of the rest.

They took out of the desk about five or six pounds of money. They took out of the cubbord about 40 shirts and shifts, eight pair of men and women's stockings (some pair's cotton and some linen) and about 30 yards of fine linen, two or three sheets, two handkerchiefs, four or five yards of bar-skin (i.e. probably fustian or lindsey-woolsey) a pair of corduroy breeches, and eight or ten silver buttons are missing.

Smith entered the house first, then Gritman and Heaviland. Smith took the gun out of my hands.

He says at one part of the testimony that a party of men broke into the house and he gives their full names as

JOHN HEAVILAND	} All belonging to Capt. Charles Hulits Company
ALEXANDER SMITH	
URIAH GRITMAN	
BENJAMIN WANSER	

June 12th, 1778.

Mr. Timmethe Clows came with a party of men in my woods and cut 84 of the best trees he could find to build a block-house and carted it to Lawids (Lloyds) Neck, for which he gave me no return, according to his orders, and I have received no satisfaction. Therefore I demand twenty shillings a tree at the lowest rate.

MARTIN SCHENCK.

He makes the above declaration and further adds:

And destroyed as much timber for that house as he could and sold the blocks and bark which fetched £11 clear of fees.

Siles Willis carted 7 loads of wood home. (He was one of the carpenters.) Henderick Hagener carted a great many loads. Edward Penney carted several loads.

The above was made the basis for a demand to Genl Tryon, as follows:

To his Excellency, Genl. Sir:

William Tryon, &c.

Sir; Mr. Clows sent for me to come up to my woods. I went up; he showed me an order from your Excellency to build a block-house and told me he desired to do it there. I told him the order was good and applyed to him to let me peal the bark off, to which Mr. Clows made no answer, but one of the carpenters standing by told me that they desired to take care of the bark themselves.

I asked him to do as little damage as he could help, and he told me he would. I have understood they have sent five or six loads of bark to New York, and I think there are some of the carpenters who try to destroy my timber, for they cut down trees that are above two feet over and hew them down to five inches, which if they had been sawed or split, might easily have made two pieces as well as one, for they sell the blocks to the inhabitants.

I understand that Mr. Clows says he has a right to sell the tops as well as the bark and blocks; for he says that I shall be paid for every tree he expects.

I should be glad to know whether your Excellency would please to pay me by the tree or for the timber that goes in the house, which I should have been very loth to spare the timber. if it had not been for government.

Your humble servant,

MARTIN SCHENCK, JR.

Received from Martin Schenck forty five deal boards, each Board being fourteen feet Long and twelve Inches wide, and likewise received thirteen planks, each plank being

fourteen Feet Long and fourteen Inches wide, for the use of the
17th Regiment of Light Dragoon, Lying at Hamstead.

Pr Me.

DIGBY LAWLER, Serjt

17th L Dragoons.

Head of Cow Neck

7th November, 1778.

Delivered The above Boards at the Guard Room.

Hampstd 7th Novr 1778

W. McDONALD, Serjt

S. BIRCH, L. Col.

Endorsed

I empower John Smith merchant at New York to Receive
the within Cantenls.

MARTIN SCHENCK.

Sir. You are to furnish Mr. John Cutler and family, with
quarters and fewell during the time the Troops remain on Long
Island.

He being apointed Comissary of Forage for my Regiment.

Hereof fail not.

Herricks 1st Nov. 1780.

L. J. H. DE WURMB. Lt C.

To Mr Martin Schank.

Mem. his family left my house December. 9, 1781.

Mr. Cutler's compliments, to Mr. Schank, Begs he will send
his waggon and git his Brothers to go to fosters Meadow and
bring my family to his hows, which will much oblige your friend,
you may depend upon it that you will be well paid for your
labour and that I will make everything very agreeable to you
this winter, as it is Col. de Wormbs orders that I must come to
live with you during the time the Troops remain on the Island.
Must beg Mr. Schank will be kind enough to supply Mrs. Cutler
with such articles as may want in my absense, which Mrs
Cutler will pay for.

Pray don't faill of sending the Waggon.

Compliments to Mrs Scaank. in hast, your most obdt and
very humble servant.

JOHN CUTLER.

Herricks 15. Novr. '80

Mr. Schank.

November. 24, 1780.

John Cutler. Dr. to Sundries.

To 3. Gallons Vinegar	@ 4. s	£	12
" 4. Quarts of milk	" 9. d		3
" 6. lbs. of hog fat	" 13. d		7
" 1. bushel of apples	" 5. s		5
" 2. lbs. sausage	" 2. s		4 6
" 2. Quarts of milk	" 9. d		1 6
" 2 " " "	" 9. d		1 6
" 15 lbs fresh pork	" 1. s		15
" 2. Quarts of milk	" 9. d		1 6
" 2. " " "	" 9. d		1 6
" 31-2 " " "	" 9. d		2 8
" 5 lbs hogs fat	" 1-6		7 6
" 4 1-2 Quarts of milk	" 9. d		3 4
" 6 lbs hogs fat	" 1¼ s		7 6
" 6 Quarts of milk	" 9. d		4 6
" 10 " " "	" 6. d		5

Agreeable to your promise for fetching
your goods

12

Since the first 4 quarts milk
This amt added

£4 15 0

8 0

5 0

5 8 0

This bill appears to have been presented to Mr. Cutler and
with compliments of Mr. Schenck.

Mr. Cutler adds the 5 shilling and alters the charge for fetching
the goods from 16 to 12.

The 5 shillings were added for, as he says "To keeping my
horse 15 nights, (eat salt hay) and 2 nights with fresh, also seven
horses one hour and a half to the amount of 112 lbs. Also one
Bushel of Eyers of Corn."

Mr. S. adds £1.16 for the hay and corn. Mr. Cutler returns the following paper:

Mr. Martin Schank

To Mr. Cutler Dr.

To one Ton of Fresh Hay and Carting 6 miles	£ 8. 15. 0
the Receipt not paid & returned	5. 8. 0
Balance due.	3. 7. 0

N. B. the above Hay was Receipted to you as my Rations, which I beg you will answer the same to Mrs Cutler, Before you send any of your darned compliments.

Mr S. adds: My account against Mr. John Cutler is £6. 5. 0. for supplies for his family, besides furnishing his family with fire wood from the middle of November last.

Mr. Cutler probably fearing that he had worn out his welcome, gets another *Billet doux* and presents to Mr. Schenck which reads.

B. Office. Jamaica. 15th, August. 1781.

Finding that your house will justly admit of receiving a Billet, you are therefore Directed To Provide Mr Cutler. Forrage Master to the Hessian Chassure Corps, with one good Room. The use of the Kitchen and place for his servant To sleep in.

MR. MARTAIN SKANKS. Cow Neck.

G. W. GUNN. Asst B. M.

Head of Cow Neck.

September 25th. 1782.

At night, between nine and ten o'clock came two men by my bed and told me to come to the door they wanted to speak with me.

They forced me from my house about two hundred yards. The one cocked his piece at my breast, the other stood with a cutlass over my head and told me to deliver them a thousand pounds, if not they would immediately take my life and burn my house.

I told them I had it not. "How much have you" they said. I told them I did not know, I told them they could have what I had.

I went and unlocked my desk. They took out of my desk, sixty pounds in money, a gold seal, three silver buckles, and some flints, and then ordered me out of my house. I told them they had got my money and what did they want more. They still bid me go. I endeavored to make my escape and got most barbarously wounded.

MARTIN SCHENCK, JUN.

The last paper following has nothing to do with the war but is instructive as showing the economical charges of a justice over a hundred years ago. The total of the bill would amount to about \$2.88 of our money.

Agreeable to the Laws of this State consarning felons, you are hereby Requested to pay the Barer hereof, the under mentioned fees and Exspences as the Law Derects.

For taking and convaying Mr Tolman to Gaol the time he Robed plat Smith.

the Oath & examination of plat Smith	o. 1. o
to one Mittemas	o. 2. o
for the Constable trobel 6. d. per mile	o. 4. 6
the Exspences for Constable and one Asistence	
to Convaying him to Gaol	o. 4. o
	£o. 11. 6

9th. January 1792.

To

MR MARTAIN SCHANCK

Treasurer for Queens Co.

ABM. DITMASS.
Justice.

Tunis Bogart, and Daniel Luyster were returning from a funeral, Sep. 2 1776, when they were arrested by the Halls, of Lloyd's Neck, (who had also a prisoner from the "Main" shore) and carried to Herricks. It was late and the guard would not disturb the officers. So they were all put in a room in charge of the Halls, who were now drunk. The man from the "Main" slipped off while the Halls were asleep. In the morning Bogart and Luyster were examined and set at liberty, but they had not yet reached home before they were impressed with their wagons

to cart cannon and shot from New Utrecht to Hell Gate. Bogart had a load in his wagon for some weeks, and finally crossed over at Hell Gate and left his load in the upper part of the city. Andrew Hegeman, was also impressed as a wagoner, and he and Tunis were present at the execution of Capt. Hale (Sept 26). Tunis becoming sick returned home, and his brother George took his place.

He was present as a wagoner at the capture of Fort Washington, and afterwards crossed with the army into Jersey; where Daniel Luyster died with the small pox.

Tunis Bogart, and Daniel Luyster, were the son in law and son respectively of John Luyster mentioned elsewhere.

Tunis Gisbertse Bogart, the common ancestor of the family, emigrated in 1652 from Heikop in the province of Utrecht.

His son Gisbert, Bap. Dec. 6, 1668 in N. Y.; m. Apl. 16, 1689, Jannetye Symonse Van Aersdalen a widow, and their son Tunis was the ancestor of the Oyster Bay family.

For the family record see page 149.

His son Isaac b. Oct. 13, 1718. m. Sarah Rapelye dau. of Daniel.

They first lived on Staten Island where their first four children were born. They settled in Wolver Hollow and the other children were Baptized in the old Dutch church.

For the family record see page 145.

Dec. 10, 1778. It was reported that the British troops were building huts or barracks at Jericho.

The Hessians lay about Norwich, Jericho, Westbury and Cedar Swamp. Capt. Deemar's Independent Co. of Hussars, were tented under the hill, in front of the house of Rem Hegeman, at Cedar Swamp. The captain and his wife were quartered at Rem's.

The Hessians lay in Wolver Hollow two of the summers and winters, and had tents under the hill near the Burying yard. They stripped the boards off of Isaac Remsen's blacksmith shop. He then gave them a couple of bushels of potatoes if they would not steal anything. As soon as they were gone he missed his ax.

One of the seventeen children of Rem Jansen Vanderbeck and Jannetye Rapalye was Isaac, born Sep. 4, 1673, m. 1699

Sarah Peterse Monfoort born June 15, 1679. He m. the second time Henderkye——.

Three of their nine children settled in Oyster Bay town. viz.

Isaac who m. 1st Letitia Voorhies.

“ “ 2nd Geertruy Vanderbilt

Jan “ “ 1st Annatye Hoogland.

Jannetye “ “ Jan Van Nostrand (Drawyer.)

These three families are represented in the Town now by William Edgar of the Clefts for the first (7th generation.)

John of Wolver Hollow for the 2nd (7th generation) and Abram Van Nostrand of Cedar Swamp for the 3rd (7th generation.)

One peculiar feature the Compiler has noticed in the records of the Remsen families and that was, second marriages. Another was, twins.

The Compiler was told of one who was the mother of four pair.

The Dutch mothers were wonderfully prolific, but the after generations were not so. The families growing less in number and at the present time the children can be counted on the fingers of one hand, when formerly it required more than three hands.

The door of Joost Hegeman, of Cedar Swamp, was forced open by a rail. The robbers could find no money, but carried off some trifling articles.

They dropped a cap as they left the house by which it was discovered that they belonged to a Co. of soldiers billeted in Cedar Swamp. James a lad (afterwards became Judge Hegeman) escaped and alarmed the neighbors, but they escaped in the darkness.

They impressed Anthony Van Nostrand into carting for them, and on his refusal to do so, they took the team and kept them for nearly a week, having driven as far as Sag.

Anthony Van Nostrand was b. in 1732 and was buried Nov. 7, 1801. at W. H. m. Feb. 5, 1771, in N. Y. Mercy Hendricksen b. 1739. d. Dec. 19, 1819. His will dated 1791. Proved Jan. 8, 1804. Recorded Liber. B. Folio 75. Ja.

He gives to his niece Charity Moore and her son John. To

Anthony Smith son of his sister Elsie, his long gun. To David Whaley his clothing.

Some of the older people now living can remember Old John and Billy Moore. One of them used to ride around Norwich in an old times, high wheeled, big leather seated sulky. John was b. in 1788 and William in 1793. Of Anthony we shall learn more further on." To the Compiler these two names have had a peculiar attraction. "Anthony and Mercy." He was a true type of the farmer and was wise in his day and seemed to say little and think much. He had his troubles like other people, but of them we are silent.

John Moore's sister Hannah married James Waldron and they were the ancestors of the now Norwich Waldrons.

The Compiler was informed that the "Old Desk" of Anthony is in the possession of that family.

Jacobus Monfoort, hearing a noise in his cow yard, fired in the dark and wounded a Hessian baker in the neck. He was seized and carried before an officer, who at once dismissed him, saying. If you had killed him, I'd have given you a guinea.

Jacobus was the great grandfather of Mrs. Walter Franklin of Norwich.

A week after the Kings county horse had driven the cattle off of Hog Island to Matinecock, a detachment of the 17th light dragoons appeared at Norwich and apprehended George Townsend a chairman of the Queens Co. committee, and John Kirk, also a committee man.

Townsend was not at home the first time his house was visited, but had fled to Huntington, whence he unfortunately returned. Kirk was in his corn field stouting top stalks. When warned of the approach of the enemy and advised to flee, he refused, saying he was ready for his fate now, for should he escape this time, he could have no peace till they seized him. He had also a faint hope from the proclamation of Howe, promising pardon to all who would remain quietly at home. They conducted the two committee men on horseback to the house of Samuel Townsend, member of the Provincial Congress.

They found him seated on his stoop, and informed him of their

business, a crowd soon gathered around, attracted by the novel sight of British light horse and sympathy for their fellow citizens.

The officers were most hospitably entertained, and such appliances used that on one Buchanan's promising he should be forthcoming at New York whenever summoned, he was allowed to go at large. Far different was the fate of the other two. George Townsend having been chairman of the committee and withal a bold, blunt, talented man, had exasperated his loyal neighbors past endurance, and could find no intercessors in his hour of peril and when an old acquaintance, John Townsend, at the mill, was importuned to say a kind word for Kirk, he coolly replied, "He has got into this scrape himself, let him help himself out as best he can."

This same Townsend was forced to leave his property at the peace, and go in exile to England, where he died.

The troopers on their return to Norwich, were met by Kirk's wife and daughter, who had gathered up some clothing and other articles, to render the hardships of prison more tolerable. To soothe their anguish, the women were told the prisoners would soon be released. That night they were shut up in the meeting house at Flushing, and next day taken to the Provost, where they were thrown among the off scouring of the earth, but after repeated remonstrance, they were separated from this vile herd.

Penelope Hull, a Quakeress, offered to carry them food twice a day. Their washing was done at home. After nine weeks' imprisonment, two English Quakers, Jacob Watson and Robert Murray, procured their release, and became security for their good behavior.

That evening, as the family of Kirk was seated quietly by the fireside they heard a knocking at the door. "There's the soldiers again," exclaimed the affrighted mother. She was mistaken. It was George Townsend's voice. "Why don't you come and help your father out of the chaise?" He was sick of the small pox, caught in the Provost; and his return home, instead of diffusing joy and peace, spread consternation and death.

The husband, indeed recovered, but the wife and her infant daughter, went down to the grave.

John Kirk was born Aug. 27, 1721 and died July 3, 1802. He married Mary Wright. She was born Apl. 7, 1723, and died Dec. 20, 1776.

His will dated Mch. 19, 1801 Proved Oct. 2, 1802. Recorded in Liber, B. Folio, 119 Ja. in which he gives to his son John of Charleston; Deborah, the wife of Jotham Townsend. To Phebe, wife of John Kessow, he gives

"The old desk in the common room and the brass kettel," and to Mary, his "Pockitt Silver Watch."

For the family record see page 278.

It appears they lived in the house near the pond in Norwich which was afterwards occupied by the Downings, and is now in ruins. Phebe was the grandmother, of Daniel Cashow, late of Oyster Bay and John, of Mill Neck.

John of Mill Neck, was at one time Alderman in Brooklyn, and the patriotic blood of John Kirk of Norwich has not been lost after the passing of so many years, as per the following.

Alderman Cashow at a meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council Dec. 12, 1857 presented a Memorial of the Trustees of the association for the erection of a monument to the memory of the Martyrs of the prison ships. In connection he offered the following:

Whereas, the remains of more than eleven thousand of the martyrs of the "Prison ships of the Revolution" at the Wallabout, have been too long suffered to remain in their obscure and unhonored graves in the city of Brooklyn, without any monuments to commemorate their patriotic and heroic deeds; and whereas, the Legislature of this state, at its last session, passed an act providing for the erection of a tomb and monument on Washington park, formerly known as "Fort Greene," and authorizing the Common Council to take measures to erect the same, and whereas we the representatives of the people of this city, are in favor of said act, and of its being carried into execution, and thus render partial tho long delayed justice to the memory and due honor to the remains of those brave men who sacrificed their lives for their country.

(The Tomb was afterwards built and the remains removed thereto.—Compiler.)

SNEDIGER.

Jan, the ancestor of the family, came to this country as early as 1642, was a shoemaker by trade. Settled at first in New Amsterdam, where he kept a tap-house or tavern, and was afterwards among the first settlers of Flatbush.

In 1646, he owned a lot in New Amsterdam between the Fort and the river. His grandson Garret, was the first clerk of the church in Wolver Hollow.

Garret Snediker. Born Sep. 30, 1699. Married Nov. 25, 1726. Crisstieinea Lequear.

For the family record see page 499.

It will be noticed that the record of birth of the last child is marked, "New Style." In 1752 eleven days were taken from the month of September and the third of the month was called the 14th, and after that the term, "New Style," was used. The "Great Bible" of Garret is in the possession of Miss Kate Downing of Norwich. The entry therein in Dutch says that he was married in Mide Woudt and that he was buried in Hegeman's graveyard, in Cedar Swamp.

"By Antonidus Wighoudt, bedinaer des goddelycken Woorts in Midde Woudt.

"hy begraaven geweest, bey Aderjaen heegeman in Seedar Zamp of Cerchop."

His son Wilhelms, m. Marya Cashow, and were the grand parents of George S. Downing Esq., of Norwich.

Marya lived to the age of 98 years.

Israel Pearsall was twice beset by robbers, in both cases they had poor success and only carried off some spoons and linen. On one occasion Israel was lying in his bed in the early part of the evening, when word was brought him that robbers were below. He ran out on the roof and cried "murder." It was heard by a neighbor who fired an alarm, and then it was pop, pop, all over the neighborhood.

Israel had a maiden sister, who had been at a house in Cedar Swamp that this same gang had previously robbed.

She sung out to them from an upper window. "What do you want?"

Instantly recognizing her sharp voice they cried out. "What! are you here too?"

To prevent robberies, a patrol was kept by the military, along shore.

This duty was very laborious. The Military from Wolver Hollow were required to patrol on the sound and East Side of Hempstead Harbor. One night the patrol there heard the whale boats rowing, when Tunis Bogart fired and two boats put about instantly.

Sep. 12, 1778 a party of rebels came over from Connecticut to Oyster Bay; and plundered the house of Wm. Cock, of goods to the amount of £140. They compelled Mr. Cock, and his family, to carry the goods nearly two miles, to their whale boats. They got away unmolested. Silas Downing's store at Cedar Swamp was entered by five soldiers from Jericho. A number of free-booters, in two boats came over to Red Spring and robbed the house of Jacob Carpenter, and John Weeks and then made off, they returned again to Oak Neck and robbed two unprotected weavers.

The whale boat men, were Americans from Connecticut, and had commissions from the Governors of New York and Connecticut, to cruise on the sound against British vessels but used their authority to engage in a general plunder.

Jan Monfort, (who married Ida Luyster a daughter of Peter) it is to be regretted was a Tory. He lived at Wheatly during the war, and as there were soldiers all around him, he made friends with them, partly because he could talk Dutch to the Hessians. Jan was not an "offensive partisan" but used his good offices, for the benefit of his neighbors and prevented the soldiers from annoying them.

Although being a Tory he had some redeeming qualities. He carried the church along during the troubled times and Sundays used to read sermons in Dutch to the congregation.

A grand daughter, born May 10, 1813 (Elizabeth) is a resident

now at Jamaica; and if the rising generation, wish to spend an hour or two of real enjoyment, they should select some such representative of the old people of the Dutch congregation. The Compiler called on her, at her home, in Jamaica.

It was a great pleasure, to sit and listen to the stories of the past, and when the visit terminated, it was hard to tell which had been pleased the most.

The family record of Jan, presents many of the peculiar features of the customs of the early Dutch.

Jan was a son of Abraham and at the first baptism of Jan's children, Joris Brinkelhof and Yda Mefoor were the witnesses to the baptism of Abraham June 8, 1755, afterwards the following children were baptised:

Sara. Feb. 6, 1757.

Piter. Jan. 21, 1759.

Piter. May. 11, 1760.

Sara. Apl. 4, 1762.

Sara. May. 7, 1763.

Sara. May. 23, 1764.

Eyda. May. 4, 1766, her mother having died Apl. 12, 1766, Jannetye Luyster (the wife of Frederick Simonson.) her mother's sister, stood at the Baptism.

Jan, m. the second time Sarah Van Wicklen, and they had Baptized.

Eyda. Aug. 7, 1768.

Helena, born Mch. 3, 1771.

Garret, bap. Nov. 22, 1772.

Garret born Sep. 27, 1774 was the father of Elizabeth of Jamaica.

Sarah, born Dec. 30, 1778 married Nicholas Mabee of Wolver on Feb. 11, 1810. Jan. 21, 1759 Piter Luyster the first settler and his second wife Catrina Lot were witnesses, and on Apl. 14, 1771, Helena Ammerman, Jan's second wife's mother was a witness.

The old custom of naming the children after those deceased is fully exemplified in this record.

In collecting and recording this "History" the Compiler has forborne from making comments; preferring to let the account

speak for itself, and the readers to draw their own conclusions.

We have a collection of fifty two letters written by Peter Monfoort of Fishkills or Viskill as he generally wrote it, to Peter Onderdonck of Cow Neck, Long Island. He begins them, *Beminde Cozzn* and writes the first half of the letter in a thankful spirit to God for being kept in health and strength and allowed to live, because of his sinful heart. He quotes several texts of Scripture on that subject and ends the same with, Amen, so let it be. This part of the letter being written in Dutch, as if no other language would do to record the things pertaining to his Faith.

The second part is written in English and appertains mostly to secular subjects. The following is the closing paragraph of a letter dated Sep. 20, 1786.

“Hoping that these few lines may find you and your family in good health and all our near and dear friends. I should be glad to see you and all my friends once more in the land of the living. But I am old and feeble. I think I dare not venture to travel far, so that if you and my friends don’t come to see me, I don’t expect to see any of you any more on this side of Eternity. O might we all be so happy to meet in the mansions of glory above, there to praise God with all the saints and spirits of the just, through that never ending time of all eternity, which God grant may be our happy portion. Amen.

Our kind love and respects to you and family and all our near and dear friends I am your well wisher and brother in Christ.

PETER MONFOORT.

Sep. 18, 1790. He writes.

Dear Cozin. You make mention in your letter about the “Quakers.” I look upon them, that their principles are very corrupt—the best thing I can see in them is that they are not very apt to curse and swear, nor take the name of God in vain in their mouths. In this I must commend them. So far so good, but that alone can’t lead them to heaven—there is more required of us than morallity. Dear Sir. How awful is the

state of us fallen mortals. We all aim to go to heaven, and by nature we seek to go our own way; not seeing our inability by reason of our blindness. Jesus Christ tells us, ye will not come to me that ye may have life. The times amongst us is a very difficult time.

The "Methodist" doctrin, I look upon is a dangerous doctrin, by reason, they begin with the truth and are very zealous but they end in errors.

I have seen their Book, they title it the (Armenian Magazine). I have had the perusal of it but four or five days. I read some of their stories they proscribed about the National Sinnod that was held at Dort in Holland in the years 1618 and 1619, but they awfully belie the members of that Sinnod, for I have all the sittings of that Sinnod from the beginning to the end. I would not advise anybody to go much in their hearing that ain't well versed in the truth. My kind love to you and family and all inquiring friends.

I remain your well wisher in the Lord

PETER MONFORT.

The old man was in his 75th year, but seemingly had a clear brain and some good ideas as under date of Mch. 31, 1787 he writes:

Dear Sir. You make mention of our Legislation body of men and high taxes it is true. I think there is to many pensioners in the cabinet by more than one half, too many cooks spoils the broth. I have talked with several people that there was too many, and never heard but one say in the multitude of counsel is wisdom, but we often see in the multitude of people great folly. Only observe what is our legislative body about, there they meet at New York in beginning of winter, and sit there and chat and cavil with one and other and do nothing to purpose and bring a great tax upon the people.

Less than one half of these pensioners could do the business as well as all and a great deal sooner. I should be glad if we could throw them out. Some say it would be breaking the Constitution but, I say, it would be mending of it, because it would take a great measure of the burden from the people. We

have strove hard to get rid from the burdens England was going to bring us under.

I am afraid if affairs a'nt altered amongst us that we will be prest and groan as much under our own burdens. I pray the Lord may direct all things in due time for the good of church and state. May the God that made us, have mercy on us and smile upon us for our good. Amen.

Dear Sir, You make mention of Paper Emmission, if it had not been struck, people could not bought those superfluities and gone on in pride as they do, but I can't see how that could hinder, for the merchants will trust them and they will have them if they should starve and rob their bellies from necessary food. That devilish pride lays in the heart of us sinners, O that we might see what a nest of sin our hearts are by nature, how would it humble us in the dust before the Lord.

I remain your well wisher in the Lord

PETER MONFOORT.

Peter was the son of Elbert Peterse of Cow Neck and was born in 1712. (and Elbert was the grandson of the Emigrant.)

Peter Onderdonck was his nephew although he called him cousin; (a custom) and was the father of Catherine, b. Dec. 9, 1766, and who m. Jacobus Hegeman of Cedar Swamp.

The first letter was dated Mch. 12, 1770 and by a strange coincidence, fixes the identity and connects him with our Dutch Congregation. The fifty or more letters were published in full a few years since in the Fishkill Standard of Fishkill Landing N. Y.

A PASS.

Pursuant to His Excellency Sir Wm Howe's Proclamation of the 17th July 1777.

Permission is hereby given to Andrues Hagemen to carry over the Ferry to Long Island one Bushel of Salt.

He having complied with the directions contained in the above mentioned proclamation.

New York, Superintendent's office October 10th 1777.
To the officers attending.

JOHN NUGENT,
D Superintendent.

1777 Nov. 11. Genl. Putnam sends a flag to Genl. Jones at New York requesting him to give a permit to the family of Thomas Mitchell on Long Island to come out of the British lines.

TORY REGIMENTS.

Oysterbay January 22 1777.

We the subscribers acknowledge to have received from Capt Daniel Youngs one Musquet, Bayonet, ten Cartrages, one flint the which we promise to return the same whenever called for by the captain or commanding officer of this region.

Joseph Latting	Derick Ameram
John x Weekes xx	William Ludlam
Nickles Bennet	Jacob Durye xx
Jotham Weekes	Darius Alen x
Weekes Jun	John Alen
Jacob Weekes xx	
James Birdsall	Daniel Weekes
Samuel Youngs	
Daniel Townsend	Cornelius Hoogland x
Israel Brush	Francis Blackburn xx
William Hoogland	Daniel Underhill xx
Benjamin Birdsall	Nathaniel Weekes
Tunis Hoogland	
John Baker	
Jonathan Jorums	Absolam Woodan
Baruck Underhill	Isaac x Woodan xx
Titus Lefford xx	William Cheshire
William Van Nostrandt x	Isaac Latten
Robert Jackson Jun x	William Birdsall
Robert Colwell	Jeremiah McCoun
Caleb Underhill	Levi Weekes
Thomas Weest x	Joseph Townsend Junr
William Casseboon	Henry Townsend Junr
James Lefford	Edward Colwell
Richard Pelton	

1779 Mch. 19, Newtown.

To Capt Israel Youngs, Cold Spring,
Jarvis Coles, Musquito Cove
Daniel Youngs, Oyster Bay,
Thomas Van Wyck, East Woods,
Abraham Van Wyck, Wolver Hollow

Gentlemen:

Colonel Hamilton orders that the troops and companies under your respective commands be duly warned of a general review in the first week in April next, the day &c. that may be fixed on you will be timely informed of.

xx xx

JAMES LONG,
Adj. Queens Co. Mil.

While the British army was in and about New York during the winter, hay and straw were needed for its use.

The Collectors (who ought to leave with the farmers only as much as will be needed to support their stock of cattle) were:

East Woods, Justice Hewlett, Captain Thomas Van Wyck;
Wolver Hollow, Capt. Abm. Van Wyck.

The following is taken from a copy of the Long Island Star, dated, Mch. 24, 1811.

FOR SALE.

"That valuable Homestead, situated in the town of Huntington, the late residence of captain Abraham Van Wyck deceased containing" (here follows a description of the property). There was an Abraham Van Wyck, one of the original subscribers to the church building fund and appears to have been a surveyor. He probably is the same person who issued the following order:

"This is orders of the Q. Mr. General Department, that the horses shall be kept by the Inhabitants, for his Majesties youse. Till next Spring, is Collonell Haniltons positive orders. That the Horses shall be kept in a thriving way, by order of me.

ABRAHAM VAN WYCK, Capt.

January the 4, Day 1778.

John Luyster,	one horse.
Rem Hegeman	1 do

George Bennet	1	do
Thomas Hopkins	1	do
William Hopkins	1	do
Ananias Downing	1	do
George Downing	1	do
Thomas Kirby	1	do
Thomas Pearsall	1	do

Charles Simonson, Sergeant to you these horses.

We are sorry to have to record the fact of there being one of the Simonsons found in the service of the enemy. It stands out in quite a contrast to the record of another one of the family who was found bearing arms for his country. The following are extracts from letters written by him while so engaged. He belonged to the 1st Division of Sharp Shooters, 18th Army Corps.

Fortress Monroe. Camp Hamilton, Nov. 26, 1862. He says that he had received a box from home, and had just finished fixing his tent, and that there were a great many soldiers there and everything is "lively" even to the bacon that we get to eat.

Tom Carpenter sent him a pipe and tobacco and "I had a big smoke Sunday evening you bet." Another letter was dated "Chapins farm" Nov. 19, 1864 where he seems to have been on special duty, as he speaks about having been several times within the enemy's lines.

His name was Charles P. Simonson.

The following is taken from an old survey which reads:

A card of Johanus Simonson's Land containing 125 acres 1 quarter and 10 rods, besides the highway and Mouris Simonson's 7 acres lying at the northeast corner of this card. Calculated according to the courses and Distances taken by: William Philips and calculated and described from ye sd. course and distances by me Samuel Willis.

P. S. So ys. with ye. acre of Land subjoined on ye southeast corner ye whole clear of all deductions contains * * * This piece of land was formerly surveyed by Abraham Van Wyck, which he makes it to contain * * *

Surveyed by sd. Philips ye 14x15 days of May 1738

This land is bounded on the north by the highway yt. leads from Oysterbay to Cedar Swamp, on the east by the highway leading along Beaver Swamp Hollow 4 rods wide, on the south-west partly by the highway from Jericho to Matinecock 4 rods wide and on the south by a line to the Hollow.

An account of Hay taken from the Subscriber near Musketocove.

1778 December 8 th. one Tuck, a Quarter Master, pressed my ox & an hand & took from my Barrack a load of hay.

Next day he came & took out of my barn & Barrack nine waggon loads, all this was choice upland hay, from wheat ground and seed sowed.

Same day viz 9th he took two ox loads & five waggon loads from my stacks in the field, of very good hay, taken in the whole 3 ox loads & 14 waggon loads I think 8 ton in all & not less. I have the names of the waggons & cart owners except Q, said to be the Kings drivers.

THOMAS PEARSALL.

December 9th he took from the Subscriber, three waggon loads of hay.

GEORGE BENNET.

Same Day, taken from the Subscriber one waggon load of Hay. A few days after he carried eleven bushels of oats by order.

JEROMUS BENNET.

November, 28th he took from the subscriber, one waggon load of Hay.

ANDREW HEGEMAN.

Let us turn from the details of old books and papers to another record of the "Old People."

One of the traditions. It is said that a long time ago, the devil set up a claim to Connecticut as a part of his domain, and went over there to dispossess the Indians, but met with defeat and was forced to retreat to Throgg's Point. The tide being very low and the passage not wide, he crossed over to Long Island by stepping from rock to rock, hence the name "Stepping Stones."

After brooding over his defeat some length of time, he went to work and collected together all the rocks he could get at, and then vented his anger by hurling them over to Connecticut at the Indians. Here the tradition appears to have ended but the researches of the Compiler brings to light the fact that he did not dispose of all the rocks, but left two.

The Dutch people have been likened to a hive of bees; and about the year 1700, the hive became too crowded and the Dutch Bees "swarmed" and alighted in Oyster Bay Town. It must have been about this time, when the demon was throwing the rocks, he looked up and saw the bees coming; taking the two rocks he had left, they were planted in the road and thus making the boundary between Cedar Swamp and Musketo Cove and stopping further progress of the bees in that direction, and to use a Scripture phrase, the rocks are there to this day.

During the war the young women carried out their religious teaching, by loving their enemies; some of them becoming attached to the British soldiers.

The records show that Mr. Bloomer m. at Flushing. Hetty Wortman to Capt. Jarvis Dobbs of the sloop Abigail and Annatie Wortman to Capt. Heyman Clark, of the Industry, and Martha Remsen, of Wolver Hollow to James Hume, 2d Lieut. in his Majesty's army, by Mr. Cutting of Hempstead. Previous mention has been made of the Pearsall family, for reason they were near neighbors of the Dutch living just beyond the boundry line before named.

The pathetic story of Patty Pearsall is in great contrast to the happy termination of the other love affairs.

We have no doubt but that she was a charming and lovely girl, and she too, had her soldier lover.

The affection between them from what happened afterwards was evidently deep and lasting, although it all came about between the latter part of August and the middle of October.

The old adage "that hot love soon cools" was not applicable in this instance. The young soldier had been billeted at Thomas Pearsall's (the father of Patty.) The Lieut. received orders to return to England and before going away he writes the following on the glass of the window to his room:

Friday, Oct. 16th, 1776 Lieut Thomas Keating went from this House, at which he was agreeably quartered, to go to Europe.

The dear and lovely Patty Pearsall. Joy of my heart and comfort of my eye. The only care and business of my youth.

It is not for us to detail the scene of parting. He went away and never returned. The ship in which he sailed was lost and every soul on board perished. The news broke Patty's heart and destroyed her reason.

In later years the old house of Thos. Pearsall was enlarged and the sash with the inscribed glass was taken out of its place and stored in the garret.

We would not attribute very much romance to the nature of the sturdy old "Quaker" Edward L. Frost, but the preservation of the sash was due to him and he turned it over to Gen. James B. Pearsall, and from his son Thomas the Compiler received a copy of the inscription on the glass. The sash is now in his keeping.

It will be noticed the day was Friday when the Lieut. departed. The "Old People" would consider that a sufficient reason for the misfortunes that followed.

To complete the Legend of the Rocks the "Old People" further said that at certain times when the cock crowed the larger of the rocks turned around three times.

Oct. 21, 1776. The King being in possession now of Queens Co. and his soldiers scattered over it; the whigs and Loyalists joined in a petition that the county might be restored to Royal favor, and there were some 1,400 signers, among them our Dutch People.

It must have been a bitter dose for them to take. Perhaps they thought, that as they were forced by circumstances to sign, it was not binding on their conscience, or may be signed with a mental reservation, as is done at this advanced age; relying on the old adage that "all things come to him who waits" and when

it does come, their Loyalist neighbors were likely to receive a benefit, which ultimately, (as we know) they did receive.

Aug 10th, 1782. The Loyalists began to realize the effect of the coming storm, as appears from an address to Sir Guy Carlton and Admiral Digby of this date.

"It is impossible for us to express the consternation with which we are struck, even on the probability of so calamitous an event as the independency of the thirteen provinces of America taking place. We cannot suppress our feelings on a point so exceedingly momentous to our future peace, safety and happiness."

The Courts in Queens County were closed from Sept. 1773, to May 1784.

The Superior Court opened at Albany at the peace, when a great number of persons from very distant abodes appeared, to traverse the indictments preferred against them on the charge of adhering to the enemies of this state.

The trespass act was aimed at the Loyalists, and affected them seriously.

Under this act, the Whigs sued the Loyalists before a justice of the peace, for impressing a team, taking a horse, hay, grain, &c., and the suits generally went one way.

John Luyster, of Cedar Swamp, had a fine horse taken under an impress warrant by Squire V. W., who returned him after a while much jaded. He sued at Norwich and recovered damages.

B. Rushmore, also sued him for cattle driven off for the British; but before the trial, V. W. had gone to Nova Scotia. John Luyster, was the son of Peter; the first of that family locating in Oyster Bay.

John Luyster was b. Jan. 24, 1721, and d. June 2, 1803, his wife was Elizabeth, dau. of Daniel Voorhees, and Phebe Bennet. John was the great grandfather of John Luyster Bogart, of Wolver Hollow.

The following has reference, to Peter Luyster the first settler, (John's father).

The old deeds locating land at or near "ye Little Plains" makes it somewhat difficult to settle upon the place intended.

The Compiler has in his possession an unrecorded deed of "a certain tractt of Land leing and being by ye Little plain * * * untile itt makes just thirty three acres of Land * * * by the delivery of Turfs and Twigge to * * *

This piece is almost in the centre of Cedar Swamp (sup), and was executed to Peter Luyster, May 14, 1722, consideration £120.

THE SONS OF REM.

Rem Jansen Vanderbeeck, the common ancestor of the Remsen family emigrated from Ieveren Westphalia. His descendants dropped the family name of Vanderbeeck, and, as was the custom at the time, assumed that of Remsen, or "Sons of Rem." Was a blacksmith by trade, residing for some time in Albany. He finally settled on a plantation at the Wallabout, which he obtained prior to 1643. His issue are given elsewhere.

The name Rem, seems to have been very popular among the "Dutch Congregation," as there was Rem Bennet, Rem Cashow, Rem Hegeman, Rem Hardenburgh, Rem Nostrand, Rem Simonson, Rem Monfoort. The name was corrupted into Ram, Rampey, Ramsey.

The following commission was issued to Rem Bennet Simonson, whom the Compiler has designated as "Rem the Warrior." His son Aaron was called by the "Old People" "Aaron the lawyer."

On the 12th of March 1810, Governor Daniel D. Tompkins appointed Rem B. Simonson, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of a Regiment of Militia in the County of Queens.

Passed the Secretarys office the 27th, day of April.

DANIEL HALE, Secty.

Endorsed. I certify that by virtue of a *didimus potestatum* to me directed & delivered, I did on this 11th, day of August 1810, duly administer to the within named, Rem B. Simonson the oath prescribed by law, which he took and subscribed in my presence.

DANIEL KISSAM.

It has long been an unsettled question as to whether the

Simonson family came from the Van Arsdales, or the Van Nostrands, and that is another story.

Hans Jansen Van Noortstrant the Emigrant, had a son called Simon, and Simon had a son Frederick. According to the custom of the early times, Frederick was designated as Frederick Simonse (the son of Simon.)

Frederick Simonse (Van Nostrand) of Flatbush, Brooklyn and Bushwick, m. Aug. 13, 1687, Lea Fonteyn a French girl. They had issue:

Carel bap. Apl. 25, 1688 in N. Y. (see Simonson.)

Chrystyntye, bap. June 30, 1692 in N. Y.

Frederick, bap. Feb. 12, 1699 in B'klyn who m. Cornelia Foster (see Nostrand.)

It was the custom of the very early times, for the people of the surrounding country, to go to the Dutch Church in New Amsterdam, to have the marriage ceremony performed and to have the Babies baptised.

The record of which was carefully kept. Jacob Janzen Van Noortstrant emigrated in 1638. His daughter Jannetye Jacobse said she was born at Halve Maen (Half Moon) and Aaron Van Noortstrant appears to have been her brother.

This Aaron on March 7, 1695-6 bought 2 house plots, with house, barn and orchard, in Flatbush of Gerardus Beekman, which he sold May 27, 1704 to Johannes Janse. He then settled in Fosters Meadow, Queens Co.

Aaron's son Jacob, settled in Wolver Hollow. The deed of the church ground says "beginning three rods east from the well of Jacob Van Nostrand."

This brings to mind the 4th chapter of John, and the 6th verse. "Now Jacob's well was there."

The records of Aaron Van Noortstrant's people, are found in the Dutch Church in New York and Hackensack and Kingston and Jamaica.

Halve Maen was up on the Hudson River, and it is there where Aaron's father probably settled.

There was a Simon Simonse Van Arsdalen, a son of the Emigrant, but the evidence is not as conclusive as the foregoing, as to his being the ancestor of the Simonson family.

Hans Janzen Van Noordstrandt and his son Simon, when he took the oath of Allegiance said he had been in this country 48 years which would make the date of his emigration 1639.

Jacob Janszen Van Noordstrandt as appears was here a year earlier.

Jacob's son Peter Jacobse by the records had a mill at Wildwyck on the Esopus, (now Kingston)

Doc. His. N. Y. Vol 4 has this record Sep. 18, 1663. Presented the following request to the Magistrates of this village of Wildwyck.

Whereas the Heer Director General and the Heeren Councillors have written to us here that it is their intention to send hither by the first opportunity additional Soldiers and a party of Marseping Savages (Queens Co. Indians) to seek out and subdue as much as possible the Esopus Indians (our enemy); the Captain, Lieutenant and Council of War therefore request the Sheriff and Commissaries of this village of Wildwyck to be pleased to allot two or three houses in this village to lodge, provisionally, the aforesaid force whenever it shall arrive. This doing our friendship shall follow. Done, Wyldwick, 18th Sept. 1663. Answer of the court as follows:

The W. Court having looked around at the request of the Capt. Lieutenant and Council of War for proper lodgings for the coming forces have induced Pieter Jacobsen to give his mill for 40 to 50 soldiers and the W. Court will do its best to find out quarters for the savages.

Oct. 15th. "Hans the Norman" arrived at the Redoubt at Wildwyck with his yacht (all sailing boats were called yachts) from Fort Orange (Albany) and reported that full seven thousand Indians had assembled, &c. &c.

May 4, 1698. Jacob Van Nostrand and wife had a son Casparus, bap. in New York.

Rebekka Jans, wife of Pieter Jacobse was one of the witnesses.

Mch. 2, 1701. Pieter Jacobse and Rebekka Jans had a daughter, bap. in N. Y. Rebekka. Jacob Van Noorstrand was a witness.

Nov. 12, 1699. Jannetje Jacobse and her husband had a

daughter bap. in Kingston. Marytje, Jan Jacobse and Agniet Jacobse were witnesses.

Feb. 10, 1689. Aaron Jacobse and Altje Alberson had a daughter Jannetje, bap. in Kingston. Her father Albert Jansen Van Steenwyck was one of the witnesses.

The clerk of the Kingston church should have written the name Altje Albertse.

July 31, 1692. The clerk in N. Y. wrote it Aeltje Steenwyck.

Feb. 12, 1696. He wrote it Aeltje Van Steenwyck, when her father was a witness again. The Compiler has been particular about this early record for reason that this Jacobse family were thought to be the real Van Nostrands, and were of a more exalted family than those without the Van.

Hans Jansen's descendants dropped the Van in many cases as has been written.

Rem Bennet was the son of Joris Bennet and Sara Dorlant. He was b. in 1733 and m. Cattryna Hoogland. The brother of Joris, called Johannes m. Malte Letten and were the ancestors of the Norwich Bennets; one of the great grandsons is Nicholas of Oyster Bay b. in 1813.

Rem or Johannes Cashow, was a grand son of Johnnes Cashow and Marytie Symonsen. He was b. in 1768.

His first wife was Hanke Hegeman—(see *post* Mitchell letter Aug. 22, 1787).

His second wife was a granddaughter of Johannes Bennet.

Rem was buried in the Hillside cemetery at Cedar Swamp.

Rem Hegeman b. in 1738 was a grandson of Adriaen the first settler.

James M. Onderdonck who passed away a few months since m. a great granddaughter of Rem.

Rem Hegeman owned a farm in Cedar Swamp that is now owned by Eugene A. Bogart. The negroes used to say there were grated cells in the cellar where bad negroes were shut up.

As an illustration of a custom of the times the following bill will perhaps cause the reader to smile, but it was not an exception:

New York, Aug. 5, 1829.

Mr. — Hegeman

To John I. Labagh, Dr.

June 16, to a pair of Gravestones for Ida Vanderbilt

Hegeman

\$6 00

192 Letters at .2

3 84

Cartage

38

Cr. 8 lbs. Butter

\$10 22

1 50

8 72

recd payt John I. Labagh.

Rem Hardenbergh was b. about 1740 and was the son of Henderickus and Jannetye Dorlant. He was a batchelor and d. in April, 1808. Will dated Sep. 26, 1807. Probated May 24, 1808. Recorded L, C. F, 52. Ja. He gives to his nephew, Hendrick, his Watch and Gun.

The story is told of the Hardenbergh family that one year their stock of wheat in the barn was ruined by the rats and in order to get rid of the rodents they *set* fire to the building and it was consumed. The up-to-date narrator would say they had "money to burn."

Rem Nostrand was of a later generation. He married a daughter of Garret Wortman of Muttontown. There was a Rem Nostrand many years earlier.

In the Documentary History of New York we find that in 1698 there were listed as being among the Dutch Inhabitants of Flushing, Garratt Hanson and Janneke his wife and their children Hanse, *Rem*, Jan, Peter, Daniel, Joris, Janake, Cattaline.

Garratt was the son of Hans Janzen Van Noordstrandt (the Emigrant) but Garratt's children left the Van from their names and the aforesaid Rem became plain Rem Nostrand. According to the Dutch custom his right name would be Rem Gerretse Van Noordstrandt. Rem Monfoort was a brother of Peter of Fishkill.

CASHOW.

Jacob Cashow, b. in N. Y., m. Ann Maria, daughter of Tunis Rapelje. They had issue seven children.

Jacob's Will was dated May 31, 1754. Probated Oct. 2, 1758. Recorded N. Y. L. 21. F 105; in which he gives to his grandson Tunis his Gun, and to his son Abraham the land at Cellers Neck. His son Johannes m. Marytje Symonson and had issue: six children,

Jacob,	who	m. Lena Stockholm.
Frederick	" "	Maragrieta Hardenberg
Marya	" "	Abraham Snediker
Johannes	" "	Antenette Snediker
Mouris	" "	Catharine Van Wicklen
Abraham	" "	Sara Downing

and this is another representative family of the Old People.

Lena Stockholm was a daughter of Arent of Bushwick.

Maragrieta Hardenberg was a daughter of Henderickus.

Abraham and Antenette were children of Garret the first clerk of the Dutch Church.

Catryna Van Wicklen was the daughter of Garret one of the first settlers.

Sara Downing was a daughter of Geo. and Amy Hopkins.

The people of the State of New York: By the Grace of God, Free and Independent: To Isaac Noorstrand, Gentleman. Greeting.

We reposing especial trust, as well in your patriotism, conduct and loyalty, as in your valor and readiness to do us good and faithful service, have appointed and constituted, and by these presents do appoint and constitute you the said Isaac Noorstrand, ENSIGN of a Company in the Regiment of Militia in the County of Queens, whereof Nathaniel Coles, Junr. Esq., is Lieut. Colonel Commandant.

New York, 11th day of Feb. 1791.

Passed the Sectys office 17th Mch 1791.

LEWIS A. SCOTT, Secy.

Endorsed Geo. Clinton, Governor.

On the 5th day of March, 1793 was appointed Isaac Van Nostran, Gentleman, Lieutenant of a Company in the same regiment.

Passed the Sectys office 1st day of April 1793.

LEWIS A. SCOTT, Secty.

Endorsed Geo. Clinton, Governor.

He was a resident of Norwich, and married Cornelia Remsen and had two children baptised: Antye, Aug. 19, 1792. Isaac, June 2, 1799.

Roster of the Police Guard Nov. 11th. (Sup. 1812.)

Guard	Stationed at
Charles Ludlam	} McQueen's
Daniel Wiggins	
Oliver Wills Sergt	} Carman's
William Everit	
Abram Combs	
Benjamin Combs	} S. Mott's
Abram W. Losee	
Silas Cunningham	} Cheesman's
John Gullin	
John Baker	
Linus Hall	} Thorne's
James Rayner	} Jones'
William Ruland	
Andries McQueen	} Townsend's
Corporal	
Charles Fackard	} D. Mott's
John Smith	
Henry Shaw	

Andries McQueen Corpl.

You are hereby directed to warn the undersigned persons to meet at the house of Jacob Maybee, Wolver Hollow on Tuesday 3rd January 1815, at one oclock precisely for the purpose of receiving their pay.

Elijah Ellison.
 Isaac Kerby.
 George Luister.
 John V. D. Hegeman.
 Jacob Crooker.

January 1st 1815.

(The above is probably intended for those who rendered services during the war of 1812.)

Geo. M. Monfort.	Henry Springer.
John Monfort.	Isaac Van Nostrand.
George Van Cott.	Jeremiah Waldron.
John R. Snediker.	Tunis Hogeland.
George Simonson.	William Hogeland.
Garret Simonson.	Levi Cock.
Charles Van Nostrand.	Jared Weekes.
Peter O. Hegeman.	Smith Underhill.
Charles Cock.	Daniel Cock.
James Halstead.	Thomas Covert.
Isaac Snediker.	Joph Covert.

Stephen Underhill, Jr.

Sir. You are hereby directed to notify the above named persons to be and appear at Garret Van Cott's Wolver Hollow on Wednesday 25th June at 3 oclock in the afternoon precisely (unarmed) for the purpose of appointing officers by order of

DAVID H. JONES, Col.

JACOB B. WILLIS, Capt.

Cedar Swamp June 16th 1823,

DANIEL HEGEMAN, Corpl.

In a previous chapter was given an item found among the papers of Judge Hegeman.

The Compiler has ascertained that the item was copied from, or was an extract from Ovid's Art of Love and Ovid's Cure for Love. A book of which the circulation in these late years has been prevented by the Society for the suppression of Impure Literature. The presence of the paper with the effects of the

Judge, may be accounted for by the fact that the Judge was very much interested in a similar society in Oyster Bay Town. The item mentioned being probably used as evidence in his crusade against literature likely to injure the morals of his constituents. The following record of the society is here given.

Aug. 23, 1815. A society to suppress vice and intemperance was organized at Oysterbay. July 1st they met at the school house in Jericho, when Charles Jackson was appointed Chairman and Samuel Sherman, Secretary. The committee to draft a constitution: Selah S. Carll, Jarvis Frost, Elbert Hegeman, James Hegeman, Valentine Hicks, Wm. Jones, Jesse Merrit, Samuel Sherman, Isaac Smith, and Sol Wooden.

Bye Laws of the General Committee.

Be it ordained by the General Committee of the Society for the suppression of vice and immorality in the town of Oysterbay, that the following articles be and they are hereby adopted as the bye laws of the said General Committee.

Passed the 23rd day of September 1815. Section 1st at every meeting the President shall take his seat at the time appointed and call the members to order, the Secretary if present shall call the names of the members of the General Committee, any member not answering to his name shall pay a fine of twenty five cents. If the Secretary is not present when the members are called to order, one shall be immediately chosen to act until the arrival of the Secretary whose proceedings shall be valid.

2nd. The minutes of the preceding meetings shall be read by the Secretary so that errors or mistakes therein may be corrected.

3rd. Any member wishing to speak shall rise and address the President, two or more rising at the same time, the President shall determine who shall speak first. No motion shall be put to vote by the President to the committee or house unless seconded by a member, the President shall have no vote except in case of an equal division of the committee or house.

4th. Every member on speaking shall confine himself to the subject under consideration he shall not speak more than three times on any subject at any one time unless by consent of the President.

Any member who may feel himself aggrieved on being called to order by the President may appeal to the members present whose decision shall be final.

5th. No member shall absent himself from this Committee during their attendance on business unless by leave of the President.

6th. No political principals nor religious tenets shall be introduced for discussion.

7th. Any person wishing to become a member of the Society shall offer himself through one of the General Committee, who shall at the time he offers such person for the approbation of the Committee state to the President in hearing of the members what he thinks of his moral character, and the person if admitted shall pay his invitation fees before he shall be considered a member.

8th. It shall be the duty of the President at every meeting to make inquiry of one or more of the Committee from each district the minds and habits of the people, if any good has resulted from the establishment of the society. If any immoral habits have decreased or have any new ones been introduced, and what do the people say are grievous in the conduct of this society as far as you know, comply with these rules and regulations both in precept and example.

9th. If the conduct of any member be such as to deem him an unfit associate he may be expelled at a meeting of the General Committee by the concurrence of two thirds of the members present and his name struck from the list of members, provided he shall first have a hearing before the Committee in such manner as they think justice will be done him.

10th. The Secretary and treasurers accounts shall be audited at every annual meeting by the two Vice Presidents or by two members whom the President for the time being shall name and a report made by them of the state of the funds, and whenever the Secretary or treasurer shall be succeeded in office their Books Papers Vouchers and everything in their possession belonging to the society shall be delivered over to their successor in office under the inspection of the above persons in three months, or in as much shorter time as may be under the penalty of five dollars.

11th. Every person for not complying with the foregoing or following regulations, unless otherwise provided for shall pay a fine of twelve and one half cents. But if any person thinks any fine grievous he may appeal to the Committee to whom he may state his reasons and the Committee may remit such fine if they think proper.

12th. Should the funds of this society at any time in the opinion of the Gen'l Committee be a surplus or more than the contingent expenses of the society, the Committee may husband the surplus in such a way as they may think will be most productive to the society or appropriate such surplus or any part thereof to charitable purposes but to none but members or the widows or children of a member in Such manner as will be most beneficial.

13th. These articles shall be binding on the General Committee at all meetings, but the 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, & 13th articles only shall be binding on the members of the Society at their annual meetings.

14th. Any member of the General Committee before he Commence a suit under the sanction of this society for any infractions upon the laws of this state shall first consult with two or more members of the said Committee and if they give their approbation it shall then be considered as an act of this society otherwise in his own private capacity.

By order S. SHERMAN, Secretary.

Names of the General Committee.

Albert Van Nostrand	Richard Udall, Jr.
John Simonson	Derick Craft
Joseph Hegeman	Henry Coles
Valentine Hicks	Jarvis Frost
Charles Jackson	Thomas Cock
David Seaman	Stephen Underhill
Amos Cheshire	Charles Hill
Lewis Hewlett	Arnold Fleet
Jarvis Jackson	Silas Latten
David R. T. Jones	Daniel Cock

Henry A. Sands.

A record made by Peter Luyster of a cold winter.

Great fire in New York, burnt about 500 houses. Destroyed property to the amount of 15 millions on the 16th & 17th day of December 1835. Weather so cold that the water froze in the Firemans hose. Prevented them from throwing water. Cold Winter in 1836. Good Sleighing for about 10 Weeks, with snow from 2 to 2 1-2 feet deep. The most of the Winter, navigation was closed. The Harbor cleared of ice on the 27th of March 1836.

Thermometer ranged from zero to about 15 below.

Oats worth from 60 to 75d per Bushel.

Wheat " " 11 to 12 s " "

Rye " " 7s 6d to 8s 6d "

Beef " " 1s to 1s 6d " pound.

Veal " " 1s 6d to 1s 10d "

Butter " " 2s to 2s 6d "

Wood 5 to 6 dollars a load.

Two large oxen sold at 25d per pound.

The first burying ground used by the old people was adjoining the church on the east side, and about all that remains are two Brown Headstones erected to the memory of John and Jane Van Nostrand. They had four children. Egbertie, born August 4, 1747, married Adriaen Hegeman 3d, Nov. 13, 1762 in N. Y., and they had five children, all girls. Adriaen being a good patriot joined the American Army and died at Cripple Bush Oct. 5th, 1776. His widow whose name the old people transformed into Ach-butche, married the second time Oct. 19, 1780, Jan Peter Row, a Scotchman. They had one son Frederick born July 20, 1781, Frederick when ten years of age went to school in Brooklyn for some four years, as his Cyphering Book (bought at N. Y. Price 2s. 6d.) shows.

Under his name he writes:

Ye that obey the immortal King
attend his holy place.

Bow to the glories of his power,
And bless his renderous grace,

Lift up your hands by morning light,

And send your souls on high,
 Raise your admiring thoughts by night
 Above the starry sky.

The following are taken from the

CYPHERING BOOK.

A gentleman a chaise did buy,
 A horse and harness too.
 They cost the sum of three score pounds
 Upon my word its true.
 The harness come to half the horse
 The horse to twice the chaise
 If you can find the price of them
 Take them and go your way.

When first the marriage knot was tied
 Between my wife and me,
 My age did hers as far exceed
 As three times three does three.
 But after ten and half ten years
 We man and wife had been
 Her age came up as near to mine
 As eight is to sixteen.

In 1798 we find him boarding with his uncle Isaac in Poverty Hollow and engaged as a tailor and general work.

For about two years he worked among the Old Dutch families and received for his labor

For Tailoring 3s per day.
 Other work 4s and 4s 6d.
 Making vest and trousers .8s.
 Making Trousers 5.6.
 Making jacket 4.6
 Making coat 12.s.

Then comes the record in the Psalm Book Jan. 1800, Frederick Row, went away. To go back to Acbutche's dau. Jannetye, born June 9, 1766, who married John McQueen, (he was also a Scotchman.) After the Revolutionary War, John went with his family to Nova Scotia, as also did Acbutche and Jan Peter Row, Doortia, Jannetys sister, married Thomas Mitchell and settled in Wolver Hollow.

The following correspondence passed between the families.

The letters were all delivered by friends or acquaintances as "Uncle Sam" was not carrying the mails at that time. The letters sent to Nova Scotia and those sent from there, were all collected together showing a peculiar habit of the Old Folks of keeping everything and stowing away for future use, if it should be required.

John McQueen secured the following appointment before he went away.

By His Excellency Sir GUY CARLETON, Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, General and Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces within the Colonies lying on the Atlantic Ocean, from Nova Scotia to West Florida, inclusive, &c., &c., &c.

To John McQueen, Gent:

I do hereby constitute and appoint you to be Second Lieutenant to that Company, No. 14, whereof Christian Tobias, Esq., is Captain in the Militia destined for the District of Annapolis Royal, in the Province of Nova Scotia; You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of Second Lieutenant, by exercising and well disciplining both the inferior Officers and soldiers of that Company; and I do hereby command them to obey You as their Second Lieutenant. And you are to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from your Governor, Captain, or any other superior officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, in pursuance of the trust hereby reposed in you.

Given under my hand and Seal at Head Quarters, in New York, the Ninth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, in the twenty third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith and so forth.

This Commission to be in force until directions shall be given by the Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia for the regulation of the Militia of the said District of Annapolis Royal.

FREDK. MACKEWIL

GUY CARLETON.

The letters of John Peter show the Scotch Brogue very plainly.

To Mr. John Van Noorstrant,

Near Norwich, Long Island.

Digby, Annapolis bason,

January 14th, 1784.

Sir: With the greatest satisfaction I send you word that after a long series of difficulties, I am safe arrived at the place of my Destination after my Disembarkation from on board the Joseph, we embarked on board the "L.Aigle" and sailed on our passage, and arrived at the Gutt of Annapolis after twelve Days sail all in good health. I had the good fortune Immediately after my arrival to Draw my town Lot in the town of Digby situated on the Border of the Bason sixteen miles from Annapolis, whereon I Built an house, the Length of it is 22 foot the Breadth 18 foot In which we live Very comfortable. I have a great run of business here.

With Grief I must Relate the Loss of my son he was taken sick about a week after my arrival.

By the doctors Information It was a Dropsical Disorder that seized his tender vitals and after 5 weeks Languishing he Left the arms of his disconsolate parents and flew to the Mansions of the heavenly host, where I hope he is received in the arms of him who gave him Existence and is the Disposer of all things.

JOHN McQUEEN.

Sir: Be so kind as to send this letter to my father in Law Letting him know that I have town Lot joining mine Reserved for him and if he has a mind to have it he must come very early in the Spring otherwise I cannot hold it Longer, therefore I should be glad if he would inform me by the first opportunity, his trade is Exceeding good here. a Description of the country you may see in Anthony Van Nostrant's Letter. Jenny Begs to be Remembered to her kind Mother and father (step father) as In Duty bound, Likewise to her brother (half brother) and sisters and to all Distant friends and Relations.

P. S. If you should write to me, Direct your Letter to me in the Town of Digby at Annapolis bason to the care of Doctor Tobias. So no more at present But Remain What I always was Yours Unfeigned friend and Well wisher John McQueen.

(To Mrs. Row, Long Island, Poverty Hollow near Oysterbay, Queens Co.)

Digby, June 19, 1784.

Loving wife: I Imbrace this opportunity to inform you that I am safe areved haer the 11th and I am well in health at present. I called at St Johns the 4th.

With the regard to this Contra I like very well, but their is a great many Cradel hills, which I do not like so well.

If you can have any opportunity, send my wagon and gears to me heare.

My compliments to all my friends JOHN P. ROW.

(John and Jenny McQueen also add a few lines mostly compliments.)

To Mrs Row in Poverty hollow, Long Island to the care of Antony Van Noorstrand Woolver hollow Queens County.

Digby Aug 15 1784.

Dear Mother Brothers and Sisters

I received your letter of date the 12th of July, with great pleasure to hear that your all well as this leaves me and my family. My son James grows one of the finest boys that ever you saw of his age, he can stand by a chair sometimes. My father (step father she means) is well and was happy to hear from you and his little son (Frederick Row elsewhere mentioned) that you was all well. I should be glad to hear from you every opportunity you have. With regard to this country I like it very well as yet. There is fish of different sorts and Clams which are very good, both hard and soft and Lobsters in great plenty x x x x x x

JOHN MCQUEEN.

Also a P. S. by James and Jenney.

To Mrs. Row in Poverty hollow Long Island,

Digby May 1st 1785.

Dear Mother Sisters and brothers

This is to Inform you that I am in good health at present thanks be to God for it, and hoping that this may find you and your family in good health as this leaves me. I should be glad to see you and my sisters, but at this present I cannot. I think that I have got a good farm lot, and made some improvements

on it, it is 3 miles from the town and 2 miles from St. Mary's Bay and 1 mile from a long Marsh, which I think will be good for keeping stock. I do intend to go there this fall if possible that I can. My father is steady to work on his house which is long and takes a long time. It is the longest in the town and will be a fine house. If you come here do bring me some shoe thread. I am in hopes this country will do very well after some time. Remember me to all my friends, Mr Thomas Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell and the young Mitchell. No more at present.

JOHN McQUEEN.

JENNY McQUEEN.

JAMES McQUEEN.

Mrs Row in Poverty Hollow, Long Island Naer Oyster Bay, State of New York.

Digby Agauest 6th 1785.

Loving wife and children, this is to inform you that I am in good health at Present and hop that this may find youe all in the same. I should be glead to have you hear. Buit I cannot go for you. this slop of Mr Yowngs Well Be Back hear in Septembar but if you have any upurtunaty Before that time you can get Ready, if you come most bring a Barrall or tow of Flour and other articles of Provision as you can get. your daughter Jenny says that you mast Bring apples and pickels and Bowter and what you think that you shall want as they are scarce hear. Bring as little of your havy Loumber as you can Dou without, as freghs is very Dear, and you can turn them into mony but I shall leav it to you. I have not got so forward with my hows as I expected at this time, but I have a ruem joynen my house ready for you when you come hear.

So No Mor at Present, But Remands your Loving husband

JOHN PR ROW.

Jno McQueens and family compliments to you all. Adué. Honerd father I should be glead if the' is anything a comming that you would let my wife have it, as I cannot gather myself this fall, and in so douing you will Obledg yours to serve

JOHN PR ROW.

THIS INDENTURE, made the 9th day of November, in the twenty fifth of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third

of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King defender of the Faith &c. and in the year of our Lord, one thousand and seven hundred and eighty five between JOHN McQUEEN of the Township of Digby and Province of Nova Scotia, Cordwainer of the First Part and GEORGE WOOD of the same place, Yeoman, of the other part.

WITNESSETH.

That the said John McQueen for and in consideration of the sum of Ten pounds x x x Hath granted &c. ALL that Lot or tract of Land x x x on the North side of the road from Digby to Saint Mary's Bay x x x containing 164 acres of Land.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD x x x and Jane McQueen wife of the said John McQueen for and in consideration aforesaid doth voluntarily release and relinquish, all her right of dower in and to the premises.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

JOHN McQUEEN.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED in presence of Robert Timpany, Robert Britt.

To Mr. John Peter Row at the Bason in Digby.

Queens County Oysterbay.

May the 15th Day 1786.

Sir: I take this oppertunaty of Writing to you hoping that you, my sister & children are in good health as theaes Leaves us. My Wife has Got a Young son Born the 7th Day of May. Times in our Quarter are very Dul & Money Scase, But our Assembly at New York have struck Money, But it is Rather Doubtfull Wether it Will come out or No. As for Tax we have Paid Our Back Tax. For my other We hear Nothing About, as yet But how long it will Remain We now Not. Remember me to all Friends & Acquaintance. We are in hoaps Yet that thear will be some Other turn in time, so no more at present But remain your Dutiful Brother

ISAAC VAN NOSTRAND.

(This is Achbutche's brother).

The son born, was John, who m. Phebe Van Wicklen. They had issue eleven children.

To Mr. John Peter Row at Digby in Nova Scotia, these with care & speed.

May ye 30 Ad 1786. Oysterbay Queens County.

Ever loving friends, My family and I are all in good helth at present and I hope these few lines may find you all in the same, Your father John Drawer (John Van Nostrand) and his famly are well and Martha has got a young son, and ye old man has been Veery poorly with his legs this winter, tho now some better, and all the friends and Neighbors are all Well yet at present We have now a very wet and cold backward spring as yet. Rain almost every day & cold. Money is scarce and markets low. Our Assemblly has been a setting for to make some money but it is not yet come out and when it will I do not know. Do let Macqueen and Jenne know that we and all our friends are all well at present and Let them see the letter for ye time was so short, that I had not time to write another Letter with this oppertunity. there is sometimes an oppertunity that I Dont now not of for there is sometimes Vessels and oppertuneties that I doont know before it is to Late. So no more at present: But my kind Love to you all and all Enquiring frinds.

Remain your Ever Loving Frind and Well wisher.

ANTHONY VAN NOORSTRANT.

Pray write Every opertunity you have and how times is and how you make out to live. we Expected the times would have Altered before now.

To Egbertie Row

Oysterbay July the 31st Day 1786.

Dear Daughter this is to Inform you that we are all in good health Except Hanke, she has had the fever & Ager, But it has Left her & I myself am not very well my Legs is not well & I am afraid Never Will Be. You wrote to me for a Barral of Rie & Indian Flour wich I cannot get at Present. But in the fall it Will Be to be had & I suppose with a good oppertunity I will send it.

So no more at Present But Conclude, Wishing you all Well &

hoping that I May see some of you Again as you Have Talk of Coming.

My compliments To all Friends & Acquaintances to Macqueen & his Wife.

But remain your Onred father

JOHN VAN NOSTRAND.
(John Drawyer)

Egbertie & John Rowe

Their is Two sides of Leather that I tand for You that I shall send by Mr Roads.

Mrs Jo Row. Wolver hollow, Long Island to the care of Antony Van Noostrant.

Digby Nov 20th 1786.

Dear Wife: This is to inform you that I am in good health at present, and am sorry to hear that you have been unwell I received your letter of Date the 26th of October with a Barrell of flour from John Smith. I have not as yet got into my houses but shall in a short time. I have got my chimney pretty well up and shoud have had it up but cold weather set in with snow which is about 2 inches deep at present. Your things is all as you left them, your fowls and ducks is all well. You can have your opportunity to send a letter by Capt Bayer, as he will return this winter. I had no more at present but remain your loving husband

JOHN P. ROW.

(Mr. Row writes on the next page a letter for Mrs Row's daughter and husband.)

Dear Mother, Sisters and Brothers

I embrace this opportunity of informing you that I and my famely is well as when you left me. I should be very glaed if you could gaiet me some flax seed to sow and a Letle yarnee for stockings.

(Then follows the usual form of remembrance to all relations.)

JOHN and JEEN McQUEEN.

Mrs E. Row at Norredg on Lonisland, New York Hon by Stephen Dodge.

Digby March 16th 1787.

Dear wife: I Embrace this oppertunity To inform that I

am well at present & have had my health Exceeding well sense you have been absent from me. I should be glad to hear from you the first opportunity. we have had a very severe winter Indeed, much more so than comon. Mr McQueens Is all very well at present. I have nothing particular to relate to you at present. Only Remain with the Greatest Esteem your most affectionate Husband untill Death.

JOHN PETER ROW.

Mrs Ecobet Rowe be so good as to bring or send one Peck of flax seed

(This letter was written by some one else for Mr Rowe)

To Mr John Peter Row and Ecbertie Row at Digby in Nova-scotia. These with Care & speed.

Oysterbay May ye 28 Ad 1787. Queens Co State of New York.

Loving Daughter. I received your letter ye 20 of May and I understand you are all well and that you arrived there safe in Six days, and I hope thes few Lines may find you all in Good helth. the wench is come again and Sold. the flower and Things Thomas Cock Left at New York in store. We are all Well and the Best of our friends and Nighbours. the Spring is cold and Back Ward and ye ? worms are Very bad, they eat up Almost All ye flax & other things—So nomore at present, But my Kind Love to you and your husband and family and MacQueen and his Wife and family and all Enquiring friends and so Remain your Loving Father and Well wisher

JOHN VAN NOORSTRANT.

(Thomas Cock, m. Johns' granddaughter Jane. b. Oct. 11, 1780. and he it is said was the first person who went to the Dutch church in a spring wagon).

To Mr John Peter Row at Digby in Nova Scotia. these with care.

Wolver Hollow August the 22d

Day 1787.

Loving Father and Mother.

I received your letter dated July the 6. which informs me of your safe arrival and you and your sonnes in present health and that Mr Row was onwell. But we hope with Gods help he may have got better as it leaves me and my family all in good health

at present, and your two daughters Mary & Hanke are both well and Mary lives with me and Hanke is at work at Sedar Swamp, and your wench is sold to Charles Simonson for £22. ten shilling, but not got the money for her yet. Your father has got a bond for the money. You wrote to me for some dried Apples and Dorothy says that she will try and dry a few. Our apples have dropped off very much so that we shall not have so many as we expected xx xx xx Remain your loving son and daughter till death

THOMAS MITCHELL &
DOROTHY MITCHELL

(Hanke afterwards married Ram Cashow, his first wife.)

The letters were all folded into squares of about three inches and sealed with red sealing wax. This one was addressed on the outside, viz:

For	Mr.
John Peeter Row at Digby in Novescotia these with care.	

Quens County Oesterbay den 28 Ao 1788. Eerwaerd En Seer
Queens County Oyster Bay the 28 1788. Honored and well
Beminde Vrienden ick Verstaen dat gy nagh Allegaer Redelick
beloved friends. I understand that you are all reasonably
Gesont Syn en ick en min famielie Sin nogh allegaer Redelick
well and I and my family are all reasonably
Gesont, en of Seder Swamp Sin se Ock Redelick gesont. De
well, and of Cedar Swamp they are also reasonably well. The
mazies croppen sin heelicht en slecht en de Bouwock maer Licht.
grain crop is light and bad and the produce also more light.
So dat it maer hart is voor de arme boer de nieuwe constitutie
So that it more hard is for the poor farmer. The new constitution
heeft plates gemomen en of het nu Beter of Erger weesen Sal dat
has been adopted and of it now better or worse to be shall that
is ous Onbkent. En de teit sal het Leren die het beleven magh.
is to us unknown, and the time shall it teach those that live long

Sommige menschen stellen het Beter en sommige stellen het
enough. Some people set it better and some set it
 slimmer. Daer schint en groot Rumoor van orlogh to wesen in
worse. There seems great rumor of war to be in
 de ** Landen. So wat het wesen sal en weten wy nogh niet. So
the countries. So wat it to be shall and know we not yet. So
 niet meer voor Dese. Als de hertelike groetnisse van my en myn
no more for this. Than the kindly greetings from me and my
 famielie aeu U en U familie.
family to you and your family.

Van Uwen Welwenschenden vrient,
From your well wishing friend,

ANTHONIE VAN NOORSTRANT.

(By the Compiler.) The old man had probably heard the talk about war in Europe, and the insurrection in Massachusetts, and the troubles over the adoption of the Constitution, and as he had just been through one war he felt a little uneasiness of mind over the outcome. Why he should write this letter in Dutch when the previous and subsequent ones were written in English is hard to determine. It will be noticed he does not commit himself on the subject of the Constitution, but talks on both sides of it.

To John Peeter Row at Digby in Nova Scotia. these Queens County.

Oysterbay April ye 26 Ad 1790.

Sir: I take this oppertunity of writing to you to let you know that we aree all well at present, and I hope that these my few Lines may find you and your famyly all in Good health at present. the Rest of your friends and Neighbores are all well at present. the winter has been very favorable. Very little snow. the Spring backward as yet. I should be glad to heere from you, for I have not heard from you sence Last Sommer, and I would be glad if you would write to me the first oppertunety you have. the winter grain is very poor on the Ground and Grain is very Deer, and is shipt of to *frans*. So no more at present But my Kind Love to you all from your friend and well Wisher

ANTHONY VAN NOORSTRANT.

To Mr John MacQueen at Digby In Nova Scotia. these with care.

Queens Co. Oysterbay ye
26 of April Ad 1790.

Sir: I take this xx xx xx xx xx we have had very little snow here this winter. The winter grain looks very poor on the ground and it has been a very moderate winter. Altho ye spring something backward with considerable of thunder. xx xx xx the letter sent you last fall of your grandfathers decease xx xx xx xx Grain is shipped off very much & likely to be very dear. xx xx xx xx

ANTHONY VAN NOORSTRANT.

	£. s d
Wheat	o. 13 o
Rye	o. 5 o
Corn	o. 4 6

The grandfather mentioned above was John Van Nostrand (Drawyer), he died Sep. 7, 1789. His wife died March 8, 1804 aged 87 years.

To John P. Row. Digby. Nova Scotia (but written to his wife.)

Cedar Swamp. May 24, 1790.

Dear Mother.

This is to inform you that I am safe arrived here and in good health and my family. your mother is well and lives in the Hollow, Isaac has built a house on his father in laws land. Thomas Mitchell and all his family are well. They have a young son whose name is John. This is a very sickly time, there is more or less in every family in the Hollow. xx xx xx xx I landed yesterday and got to Cedar Swamp with my family. The farm at Norrodge is let out Masey is very sick. Doctor Townsend has lost three of his children and is very ill himself. It is a very sickly time, There were 39 Bodies carried to the church yard in one night in New York. xx xx xx xx

JOHN MCQUEEN
JEAN MCQUEEN.

(The young son John was bap. Dec. 13, 1789 and was a great uncle of Wm. Mitchell now living on the Old Hoogland farm at Stony Town.)

With the close of the letters, the Compiler thought it would

be fitting to give the family record, as it embraces a great many people.

Isaac Van Nostrand son of John and Jane, b. Jan. 21, 1762, d. May 23, 1834. m. Mch. 16, 1780. Martha Simonson daughter of Charles and Phebe. b. Apl. 24, 1761, d. Feb. 16, 1826. They lived on the farm in Wolver Hollow now owned by Mr. Meehan. They had issue:

Jane who m. Thomas Cock of Mill Neck, and lived near the old mill now standing just as the road turns on the meadow.

Phebe who m. Isaac Cashow and lived on the farm lately owned by Daniel K. Lawrence in Cedar Swamp and on the turn-pike a short distance west of the blacksmith shop.

John who m. Phebe Van Wicklen and lived in the Hollow.

Leah who m. Joseph Hegeman of Cedar Swamp, (Farmer and Blacksmith) and who lived on the corner as the Cedar Swamp road turns west towards the R. R. depot.

Isaac. Not m.

Charles who m. Jane Nostrand (daur of John) and lived in the Hollow on the farm now occupied by Garret Van Cott.

Maria, who m. James Luyster and lived on the old farm in Cedar Swamp bought by Peter Luyster the first settler in 1717.

Thomas Mitchell m. Oct. 28, 1783. Dorothy Hegeman b. June 7, 1763. They had Issue: Eight children Adreyaen (Orryon) the oldest bap. June 5, 1785, m. Catherine daur of Joseph Meers and Janatye Van Kates (Cott.) "Orryon" being the grandfather of the present Oyster Bay Mitchells.

Thomas d. in July 1815. Will recorded L. C. F. 440 Ja. The witnesses to the execution of the Will were Isaac Van Nostrand and Morris M. Rogers (the Jericho doctor).

Rem Cashow, b. Feb. 19, 1768, m. 1st Hendericke (Hanke) Hegeman and had issue: Three children.

Margariete who m. Thomas Wood of Roslyn. Maria who m. Benjamin Wilson of Glen Cove. Peter who m. Ann Bailey.

Benjamin Wilson was one of the soldiers in the 1812 War. A son of his, Alason, is in the U. S. Assay office in New York. Rem m. 2d Maratye Bennet a dau of Nicholas and had issue: Five children a dau Jane, m. Voorhees Duryea of East Woods, and Febe m. Geo. Bogart an uncle of John L. of Wolver Hollow.

NAMES.

There were some very peculiar features about the "Old Names."

In the Duryea family was often heard the name "Roelof" and this was spelled in many ways. It was not a family name and did not appear until about the fourth generation and then it came from the Terhune family. the Duryea boys married a number of Terhune girls. The name Joost being the Duryea name.

Aaron, Albert and John were the names of the Van Nostrands and they were carried along through every generation.

Garret, Daniel and Peter were the names of the Nostrand family.

Peter, John and Jacobus were Luyster names and Johannes, Tunis, Nicholas and Cornelius were Van Cotts.

The Simonsons had Frederick, Mouris, Johannes and William.

There was something peculiar also as to the association of the name with the family. The names were euphonous.

When we attempt to change the names around they loose their association, and symmetry. Roelof Van Cott would loose all its peculiar charm beside Roelof Terhune, and so would Rem Duryea. Many 'of the Dutch emigrants came to this country with only one name. John from Wickele, Stephen son of Coert from before Hees.

Jacob from Noordstrandt, Dirck son of Jan (Hoogland) from Maarssenveen, and many others; the result being the taking the name of the place from whence the emigrant came.

Then again those who were so fortunate as to have two names were made peculiar by the different manner each scribe wrote it. Peter Luyster and his son John signed one of the church records and one wrote his name Luyster and the other Luister.

The name Brinckerhoff was subject to these changes by the peoples themselves.

Diana Brinkerluf of Newtown Will dated Sep. 7, 1749, gives to each one of her children a slave.

To her son Joris the negro boy Cesar.

Anntie " girl Lucy

Aeltye " " Lybe

Sarah " " Dyaan

Abraham Brickluff of Newtown Will dated Apl. 19, 1763, gives to his five children.

Then we have Jan of Wheatly b. Jan. 7, 1723 down as Brinkelhof.

Here we have three generations spelling the name different and they being all of the same family.

The correct pronunciation as the Compiler has heard it given by the Old People is or was, as if it was in two syllables Brink luf.

The significance of birthdays as taught the Compiler by his grandmother.:

Mondays baaren is fair of face

Tuesdays baaren is a child of grace

Wednesdays baaren is a child of woe

Thursdays baaren has far to go

Fridays baaren is loving and giving

Saturdays baaren works hard for a living

And the child that's born on the

Sabbath day is lucky and bonny

and blithe and gay.

DATE DUE

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DEC 2 3 1996		
MAY 2 7 1998		
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